FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1514996-000

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Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;

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X For this Page X
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Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-NEW) (WRA) (P) Date 3/7/83

From : SSRA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFFS' POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)
aka Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY - POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

The SPC, also known as the Citizens' Law Enforcement Research Committee (CLERC), is a loose-knit nationwide organization established in Portland, Oregon, in 1973, by non-affiliated off-shoot of the Identity Group (IG), a California based tax rebellion organization. The SPC claims that the Federal Reserve System and the graduated income tax are "ultra vires and not lawful," and that the Federal judiciary has attempted to establish "a dictatorship of the courts over the citizens of the Republic."

The SPC calls for the establishment of a posse in each county to assist the only legitimate law enforcement authority, the county sheriff, in combating the unlawful acts of others, particularly those of Federal and state officials.

Some members and leadership of the SPC have voiced hatred for Jews and Negroes, advocated the assassination of Federal law enforcement agents, and have engaged in acts of provocation and assault against Federal and other law enforcement officials.

A militant off-shoot of the SPC which has surfaced of late is the Farmers Liberation Army (FLA). The FLA has threatened to wipe out livestock and crops of ranchers who refuse to support the militant groups and reports have circulated of Kansas wheat fields burned recently belonging to non-supportive farmers.

For the past several months, extensive media play has featured the SPC and apparent militant activity. Reports include documentation of para military training in Western Kansas, as well as written and oral threats on civilian and federal officials. The assassination of two U. S. Marshals in North Dakota, 2/13/83, by known members of the SPC further substantiates terrorist propensities. b6 b7C

(2) [redacted]

100A-16712-1

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

MAR 0 1983

FBI-KANSAS C [redacted]

Domestic Security guidelines set forth in [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

[redacted] Accordingly, it is recommended that [redacted] concerning the identification of members of the SPC and their activities be opened and assigned to SA [redacted] Garden City RA. [redacted]

[redacted] b7E

The overall intent of [redacted] will be to identify SPC members in Kansas and determine the viability of an actual terrorist threat. FBIHQ to be notified via FD-489.

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-NEW) (WRA) (P) Date 3/7/83

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100A-16712-1

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 0 1983

(2) [redacted]

FD-340a (Rev. 10-3-77)

(Title) _____

(File No.) _____

Item	Date Filed	To be returned Yes	To be returned No		Disposition
1	3/28/8		✓	duplicate tape recordings of [redacted] speech exposing "Posse Comitatus".	
2	4/9/85		✓	[redacted]	

b6
b7C

100A-16712-1A

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

FD-340 (Rev. 4-23-82)

Field File No. KC 100A-16712-1A(1)

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 3-16-83

From [redacted]
(Name of Contributor)
Sheriff Stanton County
(Address of Contributor)
Johnson, Kansas

By SA [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

b6
b7C

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt Given ☐ Yes
☒ No

☐ Yes
☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rules 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Description:

duplicate tape recordings of [redacted] speech espousing "Posse Comitatus"

b6
b7C

FD-340 (Rev. 4-23-82)

C

Field File No. 100A-16712-1A2

OO and File No. KC 100A-16712

Date Received 7/22/85

From FBI
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

K.C. MO
(City and State)

By SA [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

b6
b7C

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ No

☐ Yes
☒ No

Receipt Given ☐ Yes
☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rules 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Description:
ORIGINAL INTERVIEW NOTES OF SA [redacted]
RE. INTERVIEW OF [redacted]

b6
b7C

SA [redacted]

7/22/85
5:30 p.m.
108A-16712

b6
b7C

Telephonic interview

[redacted]

Lynn Kerr - Norton Co. Sheriff's
Weapons, armed. —

Motor oil poured all over [redacted]

[redacted] from [redacted]

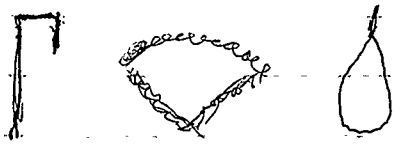
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Fri night - Sat Morning 19th / 20th 2-7 a.m.
went to bed.

3 of spades on target arrow - alum gray -
plastic vane 2 blu / orbit
target point - propped up corner ft. door.
3 marks look like - b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

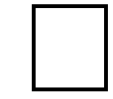


Watch your 6 rookie -
bookie

b6
b7C

[redacted]

jacket is a long tail coming & playbacks are dull - Blk sharp left up spin
Printed -
Blue & Wht. playing card.



b6
b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI 3/11/83

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100A-16712)(SQ 4 - GRA) P

SHERIFFS' POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY
OO KC

b7E

On [redacted] was initiated concerning captioned organization by Kansas City Division.

For the past several months extensive media play has featured the SPC and apparent militant activity. Reports include documentation of paramilitary training in Western Kansas, as well as written and oral threats on civilian and federal officials. The assassination of two U. S. Marshals in North Dakota, 2/13/83, by known members of the SPC further substantiates terrorist propensities.

Certain members and leadership of the SPC reportedly have voiced hatred for Jews and Negroes, advocated the assassination of Federal law enforcement agents, and have engaged in acts of provocation and assault against Federal and other law enforcement officials.

b7E

[redacted] is being opened per authority set forth in [redacted] as set forth in [redacted]

The overall intent of [redacted] will be to identify SPC members in Kansas and determine the viability of an actual terrorist threat.

2 Bureau
2 Kansas City
[redacted]
(4) [redacted]

[redacted]

1, SAC (INFO)

100A-16712 - 2

b6
b7C

Searched [redacted]
Serialized [redacted]
Indexed [redacted]
Filed [redacted]

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI 3/11/83

SAC, KANSAS CITY (100A-16712)(SQ 4 - GRA) P

SHERIFFS' POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY
00 KC

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b7E

[redacted] is being opened per authority set forth in [redacted] as set forth in [redacted]

The overall intent of [redacted] will be to identify SPC members in Kansas and determine the viability of an actual terrorist threat.

2 Bureau
2 Kansas City
[redacted]
(4)

100A-16712-2

b6
b7C

Searched [redacted]
Serialized [redacted]
Indexed [redacted]
[redacted]

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) Date 3/28/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFFS' POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)
aka Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY - POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO KC

Attached hereto are newspaper articles appearing in various newspapers in Southwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado regarding captioned organization. Articles were obtained from the respective newspaper morgues:

[redacted] b6 b7C
(1)

100A-16712-3

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 30 1983
FBI—KANSAS CITY

[redacted] b6 b7C

WRA

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Paramilitary groups defended as patriotic

By The Associated Press

Jefferson City—Members of paramilitary organizations have been likened to the patriots who fought for freedom in the American Revolution by opponents of a bill that would outlaw such groups.

In testimony before the Missouri House Civil and Criminal Justice Committee, several members of right-wing organizations criticized the bill by Republican Sen. A. Clifford Jones of Ladue as an infringement on their right to bear arms and protect themselves like their revolutionary forefathers.

"They are as patriotic as John Hancock and Paul Revere, who were considered rebels in their day," said Harold Trotter, a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars who represented himself at the hearing.

John Hall, a member of the Christian Patriots Defense League, which has been called one of the paramilitary "hate" groups and is among the targets of Mr. Jones' bill, said people should have the same "ability to defend ourselves" as did the American revolutionaries.

"In 1776, or later when the Constitution was written, people were allowed to have muskets, which were the state of the art then," Mr. Hall said. "By that way of thinking, you should let us have the atomic bomb to defend ourselves. Now I don't believe that, but you see my point."

Mr. Jones' bill would outlaw the teaching of firearms and explosives for the purpose of promoting civil disorder. It is aimed at such groups as Mr. Hall's group, the Posse Comitatus and the Covenant, Sword and Arm of the Lord, which reportedly believe the Bible reserves the United States for white Christians only.

"They are for the killing and expulsion of Jewish-Americans, the enslavement of black-Americans and the killing and expulsion of Mexican-Americans," Stanley Anderman, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, told the committee. "Their camps are only for training in the use of firearms and explosives to attack and kill fellow Americans. For nothing more than that."

Mr. Jones' bill passed the Senate last month.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3A, "The Kansas City Star", Kansas City, Missouri

Date: 3/29/83
Edition: morning

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-4

SEARCHED INDEX
SERIALIZED FILED
1983
FBI—KANSAS

b6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Private armies

An ominous arms buildup—other than the Kremlin's—is causing concern in Washington. Arsenals of deadly weapons are being acquired by private armies associated with the so-called "survivalist" movement. While individual survivalists simply want to bring their families through a disaster alive, the paramilitary groups are stockpiling machine guns, anti-tank cannons, rocket launchers and even anti-aircraft artillery. There are more than three dozen known paramilitary groups and an estimated 20,000 members.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 19A, "The Kansas City Star", Kansas City,Mo.
Date: 3/30/83
Edition: evening

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712 -5

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 1983

b6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) (WRA-GRA) (P) Date 4/5/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC),aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY-POSSIBLE
TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

The following is information developed from review of KC 89B-470 captioned "UNSUBS, aka, Sheriff's Posse Comitatus; RICHARD D. ROGERS, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE-VICTIM; AFO (B) OO: KC:

On 12/7/82, U.S. District Judge Richard Rogers, Topeka, Kansas, advised that he was aware of the letter in question. He stated that one of the U.S. Marshal's Deputies brought a copy of the letter down and displayed same to him. He further advised that he had been interviewed by a representative of the KBI regarding the letter. Rogers stated that he did not have any great concern regarding the contents of the letter nor did he feel that there was an immediate threat to him.

Rogers further advised that he does not recall the exact dates that the Deputy Marshal or the KBI Agents contacted him.

On 12/7/82, Jack Ford, Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), Topeka, Kansas, furnished the following information:

On or about 11/17/82, the KBI learned of SPC threats against ten Kansas Judges, one of which is a Federal Judge. The KBI was instructed by the Kansas Attorney General Robert Stephan to vigorously investigate the case.

All Judges named in a "Citizens Grand Jury for the State of Kansas Indictment" were put on notice by the KBI and the U.S. Marshal's Service (where the Federal Judge was concerned) of an implicit threat contained in the "indictment."

KBI as a part of the investigation, has obtained copies of all letters mailed to Kansas Sheriffs for fingerprint purposes, has identified and obtained handwriting exemplars from all persons named [redacted] (signor of indictment letter) and compared results with the signature appearing on the indictment letter. Thus far, both fingerprint examination of letters received by Sheriffs and handwriting comparisons have been negative. b6 b7C

100A-167[redacted]-6

[redacted]

(2)

[redacted]

The KBI person supervising the KBI investigation is [redacted] Topeka, Kansas. [redacted] is a KBI collator who is analyzing SPC information as it is received. b6 b7C

On 12/7/82, Jack Ford, KBI, Topeka, Kansas, furnished the following information:

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On 12/8/82, case was discussed with AUSA [redacted] Topeka, Kansas, who stated [redacted] b5 b6 b7C

[redacted]

Therefore, [redacted] is declining federal prosecution [redacted]

FBIHQ is requested to notify U.S. Secret Service Headquarters relative to the threatening nature of the SPC. FBIHQ is additionally requested to furnish the same information to Headquarters, U.S. Marshal's Service.

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) (WRA-GRA) (P) Date 4/5/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC),aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY-POSSIBLE
TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

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6
100A-16712-

[redacted]
(2)

APR 0 1983
FBI-KANSAS C[redacted]

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) (WRA-GRA) (P) Date 4/5/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFF"S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY-POSSIBLE
TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

The following set forth is information previously developed through contact with local law enforcement officials in Southwest Kansas and information brought to the attention of Garden City RA by concerned citizens:

The SPC is a loose-knit nationwide organization which claims that the county sheriff is the only legal law enforcement authority, that the Federal Reserve System and graduated income tax are not lawful, and that the federal judiciary has attempted to establish a dictatorship over the courts. One of the basic beliefs of the SPC is that state and federal courts, including the Supreme Court, have been supverting the constitution by applying arbitrary judgement on important issues rather than following the dictates of the consitution.

The SPC was organized in 1973, by Henry Lamont (Mike) Beach, who resides in Portland, Oregon. Beach mails out literature under the name Clerc, explaining the Posse Comitatus movement along with other printed items of interest. He also mails out charters, identification cards and SPC badges. It is Beach's hope to establish a posse in every city and town in the United States.

Recent efforts appear to have established SPC chapters in Southwest Kansas with meetings having been held in Stanton and Grant Counties. In the Kansas meetings SPC has advocated refusal to pay traffic fines, refusal to pay taxes, refusal to cooperate with any Federal officers to the point of armed confrontation before paying taxes or being placed in custody. b6 b7C

At a meeting held on [redacted] at [redacted] several publications regarding the SPC and basic survival were offered for sale. Also present at this meeting was [redacted] described as a W/M, from [redacted] who was accompanied by two unknown associates displayed .45 caliber pistols and 30.06 rifles and offered these weapons for sale to prospective members.

[redacted]

(2)

100A-16712-7

APR 0 [redacted]

[redacted] KANSAS CITY

KC 100A-16712

Primary organizers in Southwest Kansas appear to be [redacted] openly advocates armed confrontation [redacted] Other active members appear to be [redacted] described as a W/M, [redacted] employed by [redacted] has reportedly stated he has access to automatic weapons and bazookas which local members have expressed an interest in. b6 b7C b7D

The above information furnished by Jim Garrison, Sheriff, Stanton County, [redacted]

Information furnished by Randy Smith, Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), Great Bend, Kansas, determined that he investigated a shooting incident occurring in Wallace County, Kansas, specifically Sharon Springs, Kansas, sometime during week of April 10, 1981. Randy Smith advised that one group of farmers in Wallace County, Kansas, although not known to be operating under the name of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus, was adhering to the philosophy of Sheriff's Posse Comatitus and that they had refused to pay their property tax and therefore subsequently could not license their vehicles. He advised that Sheriff's Office and other local authorities in Wallace County had been issuing traffic citations to these individuals and as a result a disagreement had arisen between certain groups of individiuals adhering to the philosophy of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus and those who refused to adhere to the policy of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus. He advised that this culminated in a shooting incident at Wallace County, Kansas, wherein an individual by the name of [redacted] believed to be a Posse Comitatus member, accosted a non-member, [redacted] at [redacted] residence. A fight subsequently issued with the two individuals fighting over a handgun, resulting in [redacted] being wounded in a superficial manner. Smith advised that to his knowledge no charges had been filed in this incident and probably there would be none as the victim had indicated he would not file charges. Smith further advised that it appeared from his limited investigation that [redacted] was probably the leader of the organization in that county. b6 b7C

On 4/22/81, Jack Mendenhall, Sheriff, Rush County, LaCrosse, Kansas, advised that although the name Sheriff's Posse Comitatus was unknown to him that he had several very active radical members of the American Agricultural Movement who appeared to embrace the same philosophy as Sheriff's Posse Comitatus. He identified these individuals as follows: James Seltman, Alexander, Kansas; Melvin Erb, Bison, Kansas; Don Petz, McCraken, Kansas; and Darrell Ochs, Otis, Kansas.

Sheriff Mendenhall advised that Seltman had in the past received traffic ticket, which he refused to pay, based on basically the same philosophy as adhered to by Sheriff's Posse Comitatus; however, after the matter went to trial, Seltman did pay the ticket in lieu of going to jail.

On 4/22/81, Sheriff Mendenhall advised he had no knowledge of any specific purchases of firearms by these individuals, however, would make inquiry of the one principle firearms supplier in Rush County, Kansas.

On 4/23/81, Sheriff Mendenhall advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that Melvin Erb had recently [redacted]

Also attached to this memo is copy of a Denver Police Department inter-department correspondence from Deputy Chief Shaughnessy concerning Posse Comitatus.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that a 100-NEW case be opened and that [redacted] b7E be conducted concerning Sheriff's Posse Comitatus.

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-DEPARTMENT

CORRESPONDENCE

TO D/C Shaughnessy DATE 4-14-81

FROM Det. Keith Mollohan

SUBJECT POSSE COMITATUS

The Sheriff's POSSE COMITATUS (SPC) is a concept believed to have originated with an organization, circa 1964, known as the MINISTRY OF CHRIST CHURCH, aka IDENTITY MOVEMENT, CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST MINISTRY, and CHRISTIAN POSSE ASSOCIATION, under the leadership of a retired army officer by the name of WILLIAM POTTER GALE, DOB: 11-20-16, in Mariposa County, California. Briefly, the objectives of the organization were the eradication of communism and atheism; its doctrine also encompassed a belief in the inferiority of Jews and Blacks. MR. GALE, who titles himself the REVEREND WILLIAM P. GALE, had his "church" functions set up as personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics--the military staff structure.

REV. GALE advocated the establishment of CHRISTIAN POSSES in all 3,000 counties of the United States to assist these counties' sheriffs. GALE began expousing a principle that the only legal law enforcement officer under the U. S. Constitution is a sheriff, and municipal, state, and federal officers are thus illegal. The "SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS" concept was born.

The SPC, as it is viewed today, is an outgrowth of the now defunct Portland, Oregon chapter of the IDENTITY GROUP. The PORTLAND IDENTITY GROUP disbanded in February, 1973 due to problems of recruitment and finance. HENRY LAMONT "MIKE" BEACH, WM, 5'10, 155, age approximately 71, light brown hair, of the PORTLAND CHAPTER, continued his interest and began reprinting with modifications, some of the literature originally distributed by the CALIFORNIA IDENTITY GROUP. Dropping the IDENTITY name, BEACH began mailing out SPC charters claiming himself as the NATIONAL ORGANIZER OF THE SPC, which according to BEACH, has chapters in every state but Hawaii. These chapters, however, are autonomous and act independently of the National organization. Many of the chapters that have appeared have disbanded. The exact nationwide membership is unknown.

There have been several instances of assaults on IRS agents, and interference with local and Federal law enforcement agencies by SPC members. Current SPC philosphy states the SPC may be formed even without the consent of the local sheriff since he is a servant of the people. He should be advised of unlawful acts in his county but should he refuse to perform his "lawful duty" in respect to the matter, the SPC has the lawful right, under natural law, to act in the name of the Sheriff. According to the SPC, no power is given to any branch of the Federal Government in the area of education and the schools in the Constitution. The Constitution prohibits the states from making anything but gold and silver coin as tender in payment of debts. The people's power to coin money has unlawfully been delegated to the Federal Reserve System. It is a private monopoly which neither the people nor the states authorized in the Constitution. The courts, both state and federal, including the Supreme Court, have been subverting the Constitution. Much of the subversion and destruction going on in this country is being done by the Federal government, e.g. the importation of thousands of illegal aliens, the payments to the Indians to cause revolution, and its support to Mexican American revolutionaries.

5..... 200 (1/69) DPD

Groups associating with the SPC currently and in the past are as follows:

MINUTEMEN

UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS UNION

KU KLUX KLAN

AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LAW

LITTLE PEOPLE'S TAX ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TAXPAYER'S ASSOCIATION

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

AMERICAN PARTY

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

CITIZENS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

NATIONAL COMMODITY AND BARTER ASSOCIATION

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN POSSE ASSOCIATION (NCPA)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

COMMITTEE OF TEN MILLION

TAX REBELLION COMMITTEE

CITIZEN'S LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC)

NATIONAL TAX STRIKE

CALIFORNIA RANGERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA (NSPA)

COLORADO COMMITTEE OF TEN THOUSAND

PUBLICATIONS:

HANDBOOK FOR JURORS

BLUE BOOK

Possible Kansas contacts by Colorado Committee of Ten Thousand Leader, JOHN GRANDBOUCHE (These may or may not be POSSE COMITATUS people-may be tax oriented people):

[redacted] b6 b7C

ROBERT DEPUGH
201 S. Pine
Norburne, Mo. 64668

[redacted]

TOM KINDGRKNECHT (former contact possibly) b6 b7C
414 W. 13th St.
Hays, KS. 67601

[redacted]

KC 100A-16712

On 3/23/83, Mr. Jim Garrison, Sheriff, Stanton County, Johnson, Kansas, was recontacted concerning alleged violence believed to be occurring in early March, 1982. At this time, Mr. Garrison advised he had determined from local members of the Posse Comitatus that they were making reference to a truck strike and that they had anticipated joining forces with the truck strikers in furthering their own cause. He further advised that the truck strike was settled and therfore the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC) had lost their initiative in this regard.

Sheriff Garrison advised that principal organizers appeared to be [redacted] He advised that [redacted] is a white male, age approximately [redacted] showing residence only of [redacted] He advised that [redacted] is a white male, age [redacted] who is [redacted] with residence of [redacted] telephone [redacted]

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Sheriff Garrison advised that [redacted] is further described as a white male, age approximately [redacted] residing at [redacted] telephone [redacted]

Sheriff Garrison advised that he knew of no criminal activity whatsoever regarding any of these individuals and stated that their only tendency towards violence, insofar as he knew, was their connection with SPC. He advised that in this regard, they have indicated they will refuse to pay their taxes and insofar as he knows, [redacted] He advised that their refusal to pay local property taxes resulted in their being unable to license local vehicles and that following issuance of tickets on this, the court gave them alternative of either paying their taxes or going to jail, and in each and every occasion the individuals have paid their taxes rather than go to jail.

Sheriff Garrison advised that when he was advised by these three individuals on 2/7/82, that Johnson, Kansas, was in their terminology now under the Posse Comitatus that they gave him copies of three tape recordings basically containing Posse Comitatus rhetoric and some written material. At this time Sheriff Garrison made available copies of these items for the FBI.

Sheriff Garrison further advised that on 3/23/82, the SPC group at Johnson, Kansas, convinced the local commissioners to allow them to hold a meeting using the county courthouse. He advised that this meeting consisted only of various speakers talking about the Posse Comitatus rhetoric. He advised that following this meeting, which was attended by several individuals in the community out of curiosity, along with some of the county commissioners, that the county commissioners ordered him to be alert to any illegal activities of the group and indicated that they would no longer allow them to use county facilities for their meetings.

Sheriff Garrison advised that in addition to the meeting at the courthouse on 3/23/82, that several meetings had been held at the residence of [redacted] and that he had, through review of license plates, determined the following individuals apparently attended one or more meetings and could be considered as possible members: [redacted] who made no overt efforts to support the group, however, according to Sheriff Garrison, was involved with the group in behind-the-scenes activities; [redacted] vehicle bearing [redacted] vehicle bearing [redacted] vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] vehicle from [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] vehicle [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted] operates vehicle bearing [redacted] license [redacted].

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On 5/10/82, [redacted] advised that [redacted] and advised that [redacted] He advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that approximately 8/1/81, he was contacted two to three times by [redacted] He advised these individuals also [redacted]

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Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) (WRA-GRA) (P) Date 4/5/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFF"S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
Posse Comitatus
DOMESTIC SECURITY-POSSIBLE
TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

The following set forth is information previously developed through contact with local law enforcement officials in Southwest Kansas and information brought to the attention of Garden City RA by concerned citizens:

The SPC is a loose-knit nationwide organization which claims that the county sheriff is the only legal law enforcement authority, that the Federal Reserve System and graduated income tax are not lawful, and that the federal judiciary has attempted to establish a dictatorship over the courts. One of the basic beliefs of the SPC is that state and federal courts, including the Supreme Court, have been subverting the constitution by applying arbitrary judgement on important issues rather than following the dictates of the consitution.

The SPC was organized in 1973, by Henry Lamont (Mike) Beach, who resides in Portland, Oregon. Beach mails out literature under the name Clerc, explaining the Posse Comitatus movement along with other printed items of interest. He also mails out charters, identification cards and SPC badges. It is Beach's hope to establish a posse in every city and town in the United States.

Recent efforts appear to have established SPC chapters in Southwest Kansas with meetings having been held in Stanton and Grant Counties. In the Kansas meetings SPC has advocated refusal to pay traffic fines, refusal to pay taxes, refusal to cooperate with any Federal officers to the point of armed confrontation before paying taxes or being placed in custody.

At a meeting held on [redacted] at [redacted] several publications regarding the SPC and basic survival were offered for sale. Also present at this meeting was [redacted] described as a W/M, from [redacted] who was accompanied by two unknown associates displayed .45 caliber pistols and 30.06 rifles and offered these weapons for sale to prospective members. b6 b7C

[redacted]

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date: 4/3/83
Edition:

Title: WICHITA EAGLE BEACON

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:

Militias Emerging in Midwest

Getting Grip on 'Posse Comitatus' Difficult

By Nolan Walters
Staff Writer

About a year and a half ago, farmer Jimmy Dimitt and two of his friends went to warn a western Kansas sheriff of a worldwide conspiracy about to wipe out traditional American values.

They told Stanton County Sheriff Jim Garrison that he could round up a posse of the adult men in the county to help him during the coming crisis.

"I DIDN'T know what the hell a 'posse comitatus' was," said Garrison. But from tapes they left behind, he said, it sounded like he could get hanged if he didn't do what the group wanted.

Garrison, like other Kansas sheriffs and law officers in other states in the Midwest, had experienced his first encounter with what has become known as a Posse Comitatus.

The initial incidents were scattered, and generated little news. But a paramilitary training session in Weskan, in far western Kansas, last year and a shoot-out in which two U.S. marshals were killed while attempting to arrest a tax resister in North Dakota earlier this year have now put the phrase Posse Comitatus in the national news.

In the wake of such publicity have come efforts to curb such posses. Six states have restricted paramilitary training. The Kansas Legislature debated the issue but decided a proposed bill was too broad. Nevertheless, Kansas lawmen have asked for additional firepower, and the Highway Patrol used the posse as one reason for equipping itself with 50 more semiautomatic rifles.

But trying to get a handle on Posse Comitatus — "power of the county" in Latin — is as difficult as trying to grab a cloud. Posse Comitatus isn't a national or regional organization with officers and memberships. Dependent on local preference, groups may or may not be well-organized. They may amount to nothing more than a handful of people getting together to gripe.

IN EFFECT, Posse Comitatus has come to refer to a wide range of political beliefs and activities, some on the part of people who resent any connection with posses.

Activities associated with the Posse have captured ominous newspaper and magazine headlines and television newscasts.

"Farm Militants Study Bomb-Making," said a Denver Sunday Post article that quoted Kansas Attorney General Bob Stephan about the Kansas paramilitary session. "Posse: Branded a Cause for Alarm,'" said another; "Posse Comitatus: A little Push is All it Takes," said another. "Radical group's rumblings unsettling west Kansas," said The Kansas City Times.

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But the training provided in Weskan itself was no more than what might have been learned from military magazines, according to an informant's conclusion. Knife-fighting was taught by a 66-year-old retired colonel; a night patrol got lost and missed a scheduled ambush by three-fourths of a mile; one of the supposed paramilitary experts had been an aircraft ground crewman.

Of the 30 to 40 people who are active with the Posse in Jackson County, said Steven Patterson, one of the members, about half are "Identity" believers.

Identity believers insist on a "literal" reading of both the U.S. Constitution and the Bible. They reject the idea that either needs interpretation — by a court or church.

ALL IDENTITY members who know the truth read the Bible the same way. "I haven't met any Identity (member) that disagreed," said Patterson.

Same goes for the law. "You want a nuclear sidearm? Why, I suppose you could carry a nuclear sidearm (under the Constitution). Anything you can carry — bear arms — if you can carry it, well, fine," said Hilton Torkelson, a Brown County Posse member and Identity believer.

"No, we're not going to run out and start killing everybody. When Armageddon gets here, there'll be enough bloodshed," said Patterson, 36, an unemployed truck driver.

Stephan and Thomas Kelly, director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, are concerned about potential violence, although no violations of criminal laws in Kansas have been tied to Posse activities. There have been been civil violations, such as refusing to buy license tags.

What there has been is an abundance of inflammatory words.

The surge of publicity has provided some Posse boosters with a forum to lay out their ideas, but, it has upset other Posse supporters, who don't want the attention and aren't interested in having their views scrutinized by the media and public.

STEPHAN SAID he hasn't found anyone yet in Kansas who admits belonging to a Posse, but he's had as many as 100 people express opinions he associates with the Posse movement.

At last count, 73 Kansas counties had some sort of Posse organization or interest, according to one Posse member who helps the different Posses communicate. Usually the Posses have 30 to 40 active members. Nationally, it's anybody's guess.

"... What I think you're looking at is not any particular group ... I think you're looking at a philosophy we're running into," said Kelly.

And that philosophy is as ephemeral as the organization. Again, a variety of ideas in a general movement have sometimes been linked with the Posse, but areas in common seem to be tax resistance, distrust of the federal government and belief in, or at least suspicion of, a worldwide bankers' conspiracy.

"What I hear out there I don't like ... 'Guns for sale' and 'Get rid of the Jews and blacks,'" said Sheriff Garrison, who attended a few meetings organized by Posse members.

Steven Patterson, 36, is a member of Christian Posse in Jackson County.

FEW PEOPLE might attempt violence, but "the sympathizers are the real problem," said Alan Katchen, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League. "People are expressing things openly that one would not expect to be expressed ... clear-cut fascist ideas, Nazi ideas."

Meanwhile, back in Stanton County, Jimmy Dimitt finds himself getting more attention than he ever wanted.

"Never much on this Jewish kick" and never a member of the sort of Posse Comitatus he's read about in the newspaper and seen on TV, Dimitt said, he nevertheless remains convinced there's a conspiracy. "I think it's a (federal agency's) plan to destroy our credibility through the attorney general ... to make it look like a big, vicious monster out here."

He and his wife took out a local newspaper advertisement to reassure their neighbors. "What we were trying to do was alert (Sheriff Garrison) to the powers he had (under the U.S. Constitution)," Dimitt said. He and his friends just wish the sheriff would let the whole thing drop.

"If they want to come in and tell me they're not that (a posse) any more, I'll probably stop telling everybody," said Sheriff Garrison.

ONE RESULT of the meeting with Dimitt was Garrison's request to state officials, on behalf of several sheriffs, for a training seminar last February on the Posse. Instead of the usual 150 people at such seminars, which are periodically held for sheriffs and police, 360 registered.

The lawmen heard reports about Posse-like activities in and around Kansas, many taken from news stories that were several years old, KBI officials acknowledge.

In Kansas, the activities associated with the Posse have implied but not carried out threats:

• Lawsuits have been filed accusing officials of not obeying the U.S. Constitution's supposed requirement for gold- and silver-based money, according to the attorney general. Two of those cases, one growing out of a refusal to pay property taxes in Wallace County, were based on "frivolous" arguments and tossed out by a federal judge, Stephan and other officials said.

• There have been refusals to pay taxes and fines in other than gold or silver, or "script" promising to pay when the value of money was determined. Stephan said he'd had less than six reports from around the state of people refusing to buy license plates in Federal Reserve Notes.

Alan Alderson, the chief attorney with the Kansas Department of Revenue, said he'd had three to four cases referred to him in the last two years that couldn't be settled at the county level. To his knowledge, all the resisters had buckled under. Two cases reportedly were in Brown County.

• Yellow posted signs have been put up at many places in the state to warn Internal Revenue Service agents and other lawmen against coming on property. Ten district judges who'd ruled in tax cases were "indicted" by an underground grand jury that notified newspapers and sheriffs in November 1982. The KBI is investigating, but it hasn't identified "Wayne Robert," who signed the "indictment." Another indictment against Stephan, Rep. Robert Frey (who introduced the bill against paramilitary sessions) and two lawmen was circulated in recent days.

• A bomb threat in the name of the Posse was made to the superintendent of the Johnson city schools warning that unless Sheriff Jim Garrison and his undersheriff surrendered, a school would be bombed. All five city schools closed early, but no bomb was found and the law officers didn't surrender. Garrison said he doesn't believe the Posse was to blame.

• Sheriff Dean Taylor of Pottawatomie County was greeted with a hangman's noose and "a guy in a black robe" at a May 1982 farm foreclosure on equipment and livestock. "The rope was there as a gesture alone," said Steven Patterson, who was there. "They had a lot of fun. I ain't going to say it wasn't intended to make that sheriff nervous. Sure it was."

Sheriff Taylor said he also had trouble seizing some livestock from the first resister's brother in January. The man was jailed for a few days as a result on contempt of court.

• Strain over the gold and silver issue has grown for at least two years in Wallace County, said the sheriff and local tax resisters. The county is considered a hotbed of Posses by state authorities, although local tax resisters deny one exists.

ABOUT TWO years ago, Sheriff Vernon Vincent said, he had to have the highway patrol give tickets to people without license tags. He'd charged five people with not buying tags and the tax resisters got an injunction to stop him. "That upset me just a little," Vincent said. The Highway Patrol issued at least one ticket for him, he said.

Actions seen as Posse-like by authorities — and reported by journalists — can be traced to a range of people who consider themselves white supremacists, survivalists, tax resisters, gold and silver monetarists, anti-Semitics or followers of the broadest conspiracy theories.

Some also can be traced to worried farmers who wonder how, unless there's somebody pulling strings, the American family farmer can be called the most productive in the world, and yet be going broke.

PEOPLE INVOLVED can be roughly grouped into three sets — those who suspect a conspiracy is to blame for their problems, those convinced of a conspiracy and opposing it and those who link their fight to religious reasons.

• Those who harbor vague suspicions about a conspiracy that's causing their financial problems want help.

"If they come up with something that would help us, that would be just like — well, I'd be triple grateful," said Alvin Jenkins, a founder and spokesman of the American Agriculture Movement who said he doesn't have anything to do with a Posse, but who has attended survival classes.

• In the second category are the various tax protest and resistance organizations often referred to as "patriotic" or "constitutional" groups.

People mentioned by sheriffs and state officials as involved in Posse-like activities often are members of the National Commodities and Barter Association out of Colorado.

Members profess to believe only in gold- and silver-backed money, and they may turn over their income to the National Commodity Exchange, which is supposed to convert it to gold and silver and pay bills without leaving records for the tax collector.

AT LEAST four tax-resistance groups are meeting in Wichita regularly, with another organization out of Oklahoma planning to open a branch office, and a "Champions of Freedom" rally for resisters, sponsored by a tax-protest newspaper in Arkansas, set for April 15-16 at the auditorium of Pleasant Valley Junior High School in Wichita.

"The Posse Comitatus doesn't have anything to do with taxes," said Jim Rocco, a Wichita NCBA member. "But like I said, most of the time, they do end up together."

Incidents taken by authorities as Posse-like movement have been committed by some of these resisters, although they deny any involvement with a Posse. Rocco, for instance, has posted the yellow signs the attorney general called Posse signs, and he refused, at first, to pay a $50 traffic fine in January. He argued that the state could accept only gold- and silver-backed money.

No formal Posse has yet been formed in Wichita, according to activists, but some tax resisters here drew up papers to form an independent "township" last year on the model of the one in Wisconsin. Some founders moved, though, and the township never got much further than theory.

• In the third category are people who superimpose a white supremacist religion called Identity on the

Midwest's 'Posse Comitatus' Eluding Authorities

conspiracy theories, tax resistance and Posses. The people include the Revs. William Gale and Jim Wickstrom.

Gale of California and Wickstrom of Wisconsin — both of whom have tax-exempt churches, tape and lecture services and paramilitary schools — have been widely heard in the Midwest. Besides traveling and teaching military techniques, they've been broadcast by KTTL radio in Dodge City.

BOTH HAVE been nuisances, say law officers in their states, but neither has broken serious laws.

Nationally, there's a loose information network for the whole of the ideology, including the Posse, made up of mailed cassette tapes, a few sympathetic publications and home or public meetings — like the popular home business or positive thinking groups.

Some publications specialize in tax matters, like "Justice Times" out of Arkansas; others in the gold and silver standard, like "Main Street Journal" out of Tennessee; and others in social and political issues, like "Spotlight," out of Washington, D.C.

"Spotlight" goes "far beyond any reasoned discussion" of Jewish matters, according to the Anti-Defamation League. Liberty Lobby, which publishes the weekly paper, also has reprinted anti-Semitic literature and sponsors an institution that questions the Holocaust, the ADL said.

The ADL estimated that "Spotlight" has 4,300 readers in Kansas. Liberty Lobby has tried to get the ADL declared the agent of a foreign government.

The Posse itself "is connected nationwide like it's connected countywide here in the state" — by grapevine, said Patterson. Members representing eight or nine counties might get together for coffee, he said.

Patterson maintains a post office box in Holton, under the name Kansas Christian Posse, where people can write and be directed to a Posse member in their area.

FOR NOW, both lawmen and Posse members have focused on the North Dakota shooting — both groups finding in it support for their fears: The lawmen, of the Posse's violent nature; the Posse, of a federal and worldwide conspiracy. Like the government, the Posse says it's investigating the incident.

Kansas sheriffs sometimes have a lonely job, said the KBI's Tom Kelly. It doesn't make sense to take chances.

"If you're looking for a fugitive and you know he has a gun, you always tell everybody ... that this man is armed and may be dangerous, so that some unarmed man doesn't walk up and try to arrest him and get his head shot off with a .45 automatic or something," he said.

"I tell my men when you got to a foreclosure sale, don't go with your butt hanging out," said one Kansas sheriff.

Based on what happened in North Dakota, said Brown County Sheriff Dave Nigus in a recent meeting with Steven Patterson of the Kansas Christian Posse, he'd have to assume the Posse will resort to violence.

Patterson also saw a showdown coming. "Who's going to shoot first?" he asked. "We'll see."

Associated Press

Wisconsin group leader James Wickstrom holds a news conference Friday on an alleged conspiracy that led to a shootout.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 4/3/83
Edition:

Title: WICHITA EAGLE BEACON

Retired Colonel Helped Mold Conservative Groups' Ideals

By Nolan Walters
Staff Writer

What gets called Posse Comitatus in Kansas — the phrase that's been broadcast over Kansas radios, taught at public and private meetings and heard at paramilitary seminars — has its roots in southern California in the late 1950s.

At the time, conservatives — among them a retired Army colonel and securities agent, William P. Gale of Hollywood — were enraged about forced integration in Little Rock, Ark.

Gale and others believed that federal troops were illegally used as a posse comitatus or local law enforcement power. That right should have been reserved for local civilians, they said.

A quarter of a century after the integration of Little Rock, Gale's voice on a cassette talking about Posse Comitatus and about public officials spurred Stanton County Sheriff Jim Garrison of Kansas to ask the state to organize a statewide meeting for lawmen last February.

AND GALE'S sermons, played over KTTL-FM in Dodge City, were among the things that caused Kansas officials to come out against Posse Comitatus and similar ideas.

Gale, though, doesn't know exactly what part he has played in the Posse Comitatus movement. "That I can't answer," he said in a recent telephone interview. "You see, I can't lay claim to being the only one who knows the law."

Because he's retired from the Army, Gale said, he can't belong to a posse. "We just teach the law. If a county needs a posse, that would be the local people's business," he said.

If he's associated with the Posse in Kansas, it's the only place, he said, and his recent tours into the western part of the state may be the reason.

GALE HAS been teaching constitutional law — as he sees it — and holding paramilitary sessions for 20 years. He wrote about Posse Comitatus in his church quarterly in 1969 when no one else was, he said.

Gale, now 66, was chairman of the California Constitution Party and ran for governor in 1958 and 1962. Some ideas now attributed to the Posse Comitatus also were espoused by Gale or the Constitution Party.

He was a white supremacist and the party believed the Federal Reserve System was illegal, for example.

Gale began preaching an anti-Semitic brand of Christianity called Identity about the time he was running for office. Identity is a doctrine saying that Jews are the product of Eve's seduction by the devil in the guise of the snake and that the Holocaust of World War II was a fraud. Gale also has written that a civilization before Noah's flood used atomic spaceships to build the Pyramid of Gizeh.

IN THE late 1960s, Gale moved his Ministry of Christ Church from Glendale to 60 tax-free acres in Mariposa, not far from Yosemite National Park.

Neighbors sometimes would complain about gunfire, said former Sheriff Paul Paige, and he'd have to calm Gale's congregation. Whenever he checked their weapons,

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Bill Gale's sermons were heard on the radio in Dodge City.

they were legal. During 16 years' association, Gale would "get distraught and irritated, but he never got out of hand," Paige said.

Before high gas prices, people came from across the United States for seminars, Gale said. One visitor in the early 1970s was a Vietnam veteran named Jim Wickstrom, Gale said.

Wickstrom now calls himself the national director of counterinsurgency for the Posses of America and has his own church on a farm near Tigerton, Wis. Wickstrom also has run for governor and senator as a Constitution Party candidate in Wisconsin.

WICKSTROM AND Gale ran the three days of paramilitary training in western Kansas that, once publicized recently, drew criticism from Kansas law enforcement authorities. Gale said his involvement was mainly coincidental.

The two men have taught at each other's churches, Gale said, but don't know each other very well. Gale said he was making trips to Wisconsin to talk about Identity and government before Wickstrom came there from Missouri, where he'd been associated with another rightist minister.

Gale began to get the best exposure of his life this past January when KTTL radio in Dodge City became the first station, to his knowledge, to broadcast his tapes.

Last June, Gale, during one of his periodic trips across country, spoke in Dodge City and visited the Charlie Babbs family, who run the station. "I knew it was the truth the minute I heard it," said Nellie Babbs, Charlie Babb's wife.

NOT EVERYONE feels that way.

"I'm going to do everything I can, within the law, to stop (them) from making statements of that kind and possibly from carrying out those kinds of threats, or at least intimidating (minorities), scaring them," said Attorney General Robert Stephan.

Stephan said he will oppose a license renewal for KTTL.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warrant ends legal maneuvering

RUSSELL — Magistrate Judge A L. Hall has ended a Whiting man's judicial poker game over what constitutes legal tender for the payment of a traffic fine.

Steven P. Patterson, 34, was ticketed March 16 by the Highway Patrol for traveling 70 miles per hour in a 55 mph zone on Interstate 70 near Russell. Instead of paying the $30 fine, however, Patterson raised what he contended was a constitutional question about legal tender.

In an April 6 letter to the judge, Patterson pleaded guilty, but noted that the Constitution requires that debts be paid in gold or silver coin. He asked Hall to sign a statement absolving Patterson from having to pay in gold or silver.

Hall replied that he didn't mind if Patterson paid his fine and court costs with gold or silver.

On April 20, Patterson asked the judge to define a dollar; whether it is paper or gold or silver. He noted that in 1933, Congress abolished gold and silver as legal tender, making it impossible under the Constitution to pay the court with anything. He gave the judge until May 7 to respond, after which Patterson said he'd forget about it.

Hall answered April 28, pointing out that a fine is not a debt as described in connection with legal tender. As a judgment, or criminal penalty, it must be paid. The judge cited seven court cases establishing the difference between a fine and a debt.

On May 1, Patterson played his last card, contending that speeding isn't a criminal act and so the fine couldn't be a criminal penalty instead of a debt.

A week later, the judge played his own ace: He issued a bench warrant for Patterson's arrest. The Jackson County sheriff collected a $30 cash bond from Patterson on Sunday and forwarded it Wednesday to Russell.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:
Edition:

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100-16212-10

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FBI-KANSAS

b6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 12, "Police Times", North Miami, Florida

Date: 7/15/81

Edition:

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16713

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Indexing:

HEADS POSSE — James Wickstrom, who describes himself as the "new national director of counterinsurgency of the posses of America" holds a sign recently near Tigerton, Wisconsin, urging others to join Posse Comitatus. The group is trying to spread its philosophy of "power to the people" by tax revolt and other activities against state and federal regulations.

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

POSSE COMITATUS:

Angry citizens adhere to strict interpretation of constitution, doubt law enforcement powe

By LYNN BYCZYNSKI
Kansas Correspondent

At first the movement looked like a minor tax revolt.

A few dozen rebellious residents sprinkled across Kansas refused to pay their taxes because, they said, the U.S. Constitution orders the states to accept only gold or silver as legal tender. And they sure don't have any gold or silver to pay the state with, these people argued.

Then a new angle appeared. People began to say that, according to the Constitution, only the county sheriff has law enforcement powers. That meant city police, highway patrol and other state officers were not to be obeyed.

In Doniphan County, a trucker refused to pull onto Department of Transportation scales and ended up arguing in court that not only did the scale officer lack law enforcement power, the trucker didn't have gold or silver to pay the fine.

Out in Wallace County, county attorney Jerry Fairbanks announced that things were "getting out of hand." Four gold and silver tax cases were coming up in district court and Fairbanks had been tipped by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation that people in western Kansas and eastern Colorado were stockpiling weapons.

The judge ordered a search of everyone entering the courtroom for the tax hearing, and two knives and a handgun were confiscated, Fairbanks said.

Similar pockets of rebellion are scattered across the state. So far, they appear to be local and fragmented, certainly not the actions of an organized group.

Enters Kansas

Nevertheless, government and law enforcement officials are convinced of this much: The Posse Comitatus has come to Kansas.

The Posse is a secretive organization based in Wisconsin that claims to have 2.5 million members nationwide. The gold and silver standard and the county sheriff arguments are basic tenets of the Posse's doctrine.

The Posse also preaches that Jewish bankers are trying to destroy the U.S. economy as part of a plot to stir revolution and gain control through a Jewish-controlled military. And Posse members believe they should arm themselves, prepare food and clothing survival kits, and get ready to fight.

James Wickstrom is the only visible member and, although he claims Kansas has an active chapter, he will not release the names of anyone associated with the group. Wickstrom lives in Tigerton, Wis., and calls himself "national director of counter-insurgency of Posses of America."

In one of his mailings, Wickstrom "urge(s)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6, "The Salina Journal", Salina, Kansas

Date: 12/31/81
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

b6
b7C

100A-16712-12

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

APR 20 1983

FBI-KANSAS CITY

FBI/DOJ

all Christian Americans to store a minimum of nine months food and sufficient weapons and ammunition to ensure the health, safety and welfare of their families and loved ones."

Following it is a full page listing of preferred weapons, including a high-power, semi-automatic rifle. "Remember: Your life and those of your loved ones are at stake!! If you can't eat it, wear it or shoot it, you don't need it," the newsletter warns.

Wickstrom said in a telephone interview last week that the Posse is sponsoring guerrilla warfare workshops all over the country. He refused to discuss specific actions in Kansas.

The secrecy continues here. Brown County sheriff David Nigus said he attended a Posse meeting there a few months ago, and the discussion centered on Constitutional rights. Nigus suggested the name of a Hiawatha farmer who was a member, but when contacted the man would say only, "I don't want to discuss it."

The KBI has heard a few reports about Posse activities, said director Tom Kelly. "But we have not really had any problem with them," he said.

The Kansas movement appears to be a disorganized and watered-down version of the radical Wisconsin movement. In fact, some officials suspect the tax and law enforcement rebels are more closely allied with the American Agriculture Movement and the loose-knit group of supporters of the theory that the Trilateral Commission is plotting to take over the world.

Glenn M. Lewis, Sharon Springs, is an AAM member and one of the plaintiffs in a gold and silver tax case that went to the U.S. District Court in Wichita. He said he is familiar with the Posse, and agrees with the theories about the Federal Reserve Board's illegal paper currency and the power of the sheriff. But he is not a Posse member, he said. "I really haven't studied into the Jewish problem," he said of the Posse's anti-Jewish rhetoric.

Lewis, Leonard E. Cox, also of Wallace County, and Martin S. Hartnett, of Stafford County, were the plaintiffs in the three suits that went to federal court. Judge Frank Theis dismissed all three, calling them frivolous. Lewis said last week he had appealed to the Tenth Circuit Court in Denver.

"We're not saying we don't want to pay our taxes. We just want to pay them according to the law," Lewis said, referring to the gold and silver provision in the Constitution. "If you let the law do something other than what's written down, you get anarchy after a while and I think we're getting pretty close to that."

Attorney General Robert Stephan has little patience for the activists. At a meeting in Johnson City recently, he said, he refused to answer questions from a woman who repeatedly referred to the government as "crim nal."

And he has filed in federal court to force t plaintiffs in the tax cases to pay the state's torneys' fees in the cases, said his admin trative assistant Neal Woerman.

An assistant attorney general had to defe the state's right to collect taxes in paper mo ey. Woerman said the suits required mo time than might be expected because the c "bends over backwards" in cases where plaintiffs represent themselves, as Lewis, and Hartnett did.

Although it's rarely done, Woerman said t thought the court would grant the state sever hundred dollars in attorneys' fees because th cases are so frivolous.

But while the cases might be ju friv lous legally, the plaintiffs are- eriou And their determination is caus.. lct trouble for county and state officials trying collect taxes.

Because, when someone doesn't pay his pe sonal property taxes, he can't buy a licens plate decal for his vehicle. And when he drive around without a decal, he is quite likely goin to be ticketed and fined. And so the argume about gold and silver starts anew.

So far, no one has gone to jail in the tax pr tests. In the end, the taxes and fines have bee paid, all with "illegal" paper currency.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 Kansans Arrested in Alleged Plot to Kill Judge

From Staff and Wire Reports

A Kansas couple were arrested but later released in Colorado Springs in connection with an alleged plot to kill two federal judges in Denver.

Arrested Tuesday and later released pending further investigation were Wesley White, 42, and Viola White, 38, of Weskan. They were arrested by police who followed their truck from a business in Colorado Springs owned by Charles Howarth, 35, a militant tax protester.

Howarth, his wife, Nancy Jo, 43, Donald Dorey, 39, and Salvatore Parisi, 32, all of Colorado Springs, were arrested in the afternoon raid that covered several counties.

Howarth, Dorey and Parisi were charged with conspiracy to possess, manufacture and sell explosives and incendiary devices and are being held on $30,000 bond each. Nancy Jo Howarth is being held on $20,000 bond on a charge of possession, use and removal of explosives and incendiary devices.

Wednesday, police searched for more suspects.

Colorado Springs Deputy Police Chief Wayne Banks said Wednesday that the raids started about 1:45 p.m. Tuesday in Teller County, about 50 miles west of Colorado Springs, and were conducted in conjunction with that county's sheriff's office.

Denver Police Chief Art Dill said the suspects had told undercover agents they "would like to do away with" U.S. District Judges James Carrigan and Fred Winner. The police informer also allegedly was asked to bomb an Internal Revenue Service office in Denver.

Police said the suspects allegedly were angered by stiff sentences handed down by the judges in recent tax-protest cases and planned to kill the two if they ruled unfavorably in pending cases.

Both judges had received anonymous death threats and Winner reportedly was given around-the-clock protection during a trial in which he sentenced a tax protester to five years in prison and imposed $60,000 in fines.

Banks said the arrests capped a three-month investigation in which undercover agents met with the suspects two dozen times and bought $5,000 worth of dynamite and bombs. An informer allegedly bought 10 bombs from two of the suspects for $1,000 minutes before police began a sweep of four Colorado Springs addresses.

Howarth allegedly has ties to a right-wing group called "Active Patriots" and claims to be president of the Colorado Springs chapter of United Klans of America.

However, Banks said that "we're not placing them with an organization" and that they had no criminal records.

Agents raided Howarth's trophy shop, AAA Monograms, and seized guns, explosives, tax-protest and Ku Klux Klan literature and hooded Klan robes, police said. Officers said they also recovered explosives and automatic weapons at Howarth's home.

Banks said 125 sticks of dynamite, caps, a large spool of fuse cord and some primer cord were confiscated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 10A, "The Wichita Eagle-Beacon", Wichita, Kansas

Date: 5/6/82
Edition:

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-13

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED

APR 20 1983

FBI—KANSAS CITY [redacted]

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b-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Salina Journal
Salina, Kansas Page 28
Date: 6/13/82
Edition:

Title: Don't Tread on Me

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

Don't tread on ME!

That might be the rallying cry of a group of Western Kansas residents who believe their struggle against 'establishment' rules may be reminiscent of the American Revolution.

By LINDA MOWERY
Great Plains Editor

"Fight organized crime — abolish the IRS."

The sign on the door of Gene Karlin's office is a symbol. It represents his frustration with government, his disillusionment with the American judiciary and his anger with a system that he says taxes its citizens to the breaking point.

In fact, Karlin goes so far as to compare current events with the stormy days of the American Revolution.

"I'm always looking for parallel conditions with the Declaration of Independence," he says. "The Boston Tea Party was over a three percent tax on tea. What is our tax now? Aren't we already beyond that point?

"Big deal. A little tea in the harbor. The issue was the king's court and its injustice. They took raw products from our farmers and took them back to England without giving our farmers a price.

"Look at the injustices heaped upon our people today. Look at OSHA. Look at the IRS. Look at the banking system. Look at the schools. We don't have public schools. We have government schools."

In Western Kansas the frustration of Karlin, an Oakley farmer, and others like him has erupted in a way that has some local officials worried.

Several Northwest Kansas residents meet regularly to study the U.S. Constitution. Some have even purchased law libraries and attempted to defend themselves in court.

"We're learning how corrupt these lawyers and judges are," says Leonard Cox, a Weskan farmer. "We know something is wrong. They're using the law against the people. We can't find any lawyers who will pursue anything on a constitutional basis."

The belief of these farmers in the Constitution isn't what has authorities concerned, however. It's their interpretation of the various amendments that sends shudders down the backs of officials.

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APR 20 1983
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Consider:

• Last year a Wallace County resident refused to pay his property tax because he said the U.S. Constitution demands payment in gold and silver.

• In Logan County, the same argument landed a resident in jail.

• Last fall, a group of Stanton County farmers notified Sheriff James Garrison they would not pay their taxes and they wanted his support.

"What they expected us to do was not to lock them up," Garrison says. "They wanted me to guarantee them their constitutional rights as they interpreted them."

• Wallace County Attorney Jerry Fairbanks says authorities are keeping watch on a Weskan group that conducts sessions on survival training in pastures.

"Nobody has come out and attempted to break the law," Fairbanks says. "But I think everyone is concerned. It's scary."

These activities in Western Kansas can be traced to groups such as the Posse Comitatus and the National Commodity and Barter Association.

The Posse is a Wisconsin-based organization that claims to have 2.5 million members nationwide. Among other things, the Posse believes that Federal Reserve notes are illegal and the sheriff is the ultimate authority in any county.

Posse members also preach that Jewish bankers are trying to destroy the U.S. economy as part of a plot to stir revolution and gain control of the country. In addition, they believe in stockpiling arms, food and clothes so they can survive when the cities are destroyed and urban residents flock to the country.

Karlin says there is no Posse in Northwest Kansas. Fairbanks also is hesitant to credit his problems to the Posse.

"They don't call themselves that," he says.

Oakley Police Chief Danny Shanks agrees. "Everything I've heard is rumor," he says.

In Stanton County, however, there is little doubt the Posse Comitatus has come to Southwest Kansas.

"It started last fall when a group came in and notified me the Posse had arrived," Sherriff Garrison remembers. "When it came to not paying taxes, the group narrowed down quite a bit.

"Our community got down on them real hard. We just didn't have any incidents. It's here and we know about it, but they haven't really caused any problems."

More visible is the National Commodity and Barter Association. Like the Posse, the NCBA seems to have a sizable distrust of bankers, lawyers and government agents.

Both Karlin and Cox are NCBA members.

Karlin contends the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Reserve System are illegal because they were established by executive order instead of Congressional action. He also questions the authority of the IRS to tax earned income. The Constitution allows taxation only on money collected from investments, he says.

"Everybody says you have to pay income tax. I'm saying everybody is wrong. It's a law. Where is the law? That is what the IRS is made of — threats and imtimidation.

"We're paying taxes and we're not getting anything done. We want to pay taxes to carry government — the army, post office and those agencies authorized in the Constitution. Almost all our alphabet-type of government agencies are not constitutional. They are bureaucrat-structured."

The Colorado-based NCBA encourages its members to participate in the National Commodity Exchange. The following, taken from an NCBA brochure, follows a typical NCE transaction:

• You enter into a common law contract with an NCE agent or representative.

• You receive your compensation, check, cash, etc., from its source.

• Do not deposit at your bank; deliver or mail your check or cash to NCE.

• You will be given a warehouse receipt for the amount of the check in gold or silver coin, whichever you designate, at that day's quote.

• This warehouse receipt will be given or

mailed to you and means that this actual amount of metal is physically held by NCE for you.

• These warehouse receipts are redeemable upon a 24-hour notice should you need the cash or the metal; otherwise, you should use the value of these holdings to pay your personal or business bills.

"The money system was probably the worst enemy this country could ever have inflicted upon itself," Karlin says. "Our bankers are part of the system, part of the establishment. They are loyal to the Federal Reserve System."

There have been several times when a Northwest Kansas resident was called into the IRS office at Hays for an audit. When he arrived, he was in the company of 20 or more friends.

"In one case we had 35 witnesses," Karlin says. "We have gone to Hays, Plainville, Rush Center. The room only holds about six and you put about 35 in there and it's very uncomfortable. They terminate the meeting. We never terminate. We'll stay all day."

Among those who watch the activities of NCBA and other such groups with interest is James Manuszak, public affairs officer for the Wichita District of the IRS.

"This line of thinking is not exclusive to Western Kansas," he says. "It's been around for a long time."

Manuszak has seen a number of speakers pass through Wichita. Some encourage residents to stop paying taxes. One even advocated shooting federal agents.

"These people come here with well-refined presentations," Manuszak says. "They present a good deal of credibility. It's kind of alarming.

"Name the argument and I can probably give you a court record on it and people thrown in jail."

Manuszak says he has heard speakers claim they have not filed income tax returns in years. In some cases, the statements are outright lies, he says.

"These speakers go around the country like professional rodeo riders. They preach that American currency is not legal, but try to walk in the door without giving them 30 of those dollars.

"They tell the crowds they have not filed income tax returns for years, but they have. They don't want us fouling up a perfectly good living."

In other cases, the speaker has not filed a return in several years, but the IRS has collected taxes through a civil audit proceeding.

Manuszak says his biggest fear is that basically honest citizens may be the losers in some of the schemes advocated by the so-called constitution groups.

"In some cases I'm afraid some John, go-to-church-on-Sunday, four kids, nice-as-can-be, is going to end up in a criminal situation.

"There are some sincere protesters — some legitimate groups using the process of law to change the law — but we have caught a number of hangers-on and the bottom line is money.

"I have yet to hear a workable alternative. Everything I have heard has been destructive. They want to dismantle the IRS. They don't like the law so they're going to violate it. This is criminal activity."

Manuszak says groups such as the Posse have been active since he started with the IRS in 1973. He admits, however, "we're seeing increased noise," especially in farm areas.

Sign of the times

Wallace County Attorney Fairbanks believes that "increased noise" is a sign of the times. Last year, farmers lost a crop to hail. Prices are low; interest rates are high. Times are hard in Wallace County.

"When the economy gets bad, things like this happen," Fairbanks says. "This is not going to go away until the economy gets better."

"If you really want to know what we're all about, read the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights," Cox says. "They've got such a fire going out here. They're trying to put out brush fires and they've got a blaze going."

350 (Rev. 6-[illegible]-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Salina Journal
Salina, Kansas
Date: 7/28/82 Page 1
Edition:

Title: 'Farmer Liberation Army' adopts rhetoric of terror

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

'Farmers Liberation Army' adopts rhetoric of terror

DENVER (UPI) — The purported leader of a group calling itself the Farmers Liberation Army says its members plan to use force to halt rail transport of commodities destined for export.

"We don't want to perpetrate violence, but if we do it'll be for a good cause, like the patriots did at the Boston Tea Party," said Kansas wheat farmer Keith M. Shive, Halstead. "There is a revolution coming and we're going to liberate the farmer. We're going to liberate the whole U.S. No one else has the guts."

Law enforcement intelligence reports indicate the FLA has become aligned with the ultra-right posse comitatus. The Rocky Mountain News, quoting police intelligence reports, said Monday that in late March national posse leaders conducted three days of classes on how to destroy dams and blow up bridges at a farm near the Colorado-Kansas border.

Shive claimed FLA members number into the thousands, but law enforcement officials put its strength at no more than 50.

Five years ago the American Agriculture Movement grew up in the towns of Campo and Springfield in southeastern Colorado, and at its height it was organizing tractorcades into the nation's capital. AAM attempted to try to hold back produce in an effort to boost commodity prices, but the attempt failed.

Since then, the group has adopted a more moderate strategy.

"American Agriculture has turned into a social club," Shive said in a recent interview. "They've stopped doing anything for us."

Shive's view is that the FLA is fighting a conspiracy of big business, led by New York banker David Rockefeller and Jewish business leaders. He was asked if his organization is collecting arms, and answered: "You might say that."

The FLA has threatened to wipe out livestock and crops of farmers or ranchers who refuse to support the militant group, and several wheat fields in the Wichita area have been burned in recent weeks.

"I don't know who set those fires," Shive said. "We're not going to tell people they should plow under. If they don't do it voluntarily, we'll do it for them. We're getting bigger every day, and a farmer who wants to save his farm from this damn government is going to have to be with us or against us."

Shive added that his group intends to

(See FLA, Page 2)

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SEARCHED INDEXED
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APR 20 1983
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resort to force to stop rail transport of farm products for shipment overseas. "We're tired of exporting our wheat for $3.20 a bushel when it costs us $6 to produce it," Shive said.

Other FLA goals include restoration of the gold standard, boycotts of stores selling imported food and elimination of the federal reserve system.

"Oh, those are the guys who want to kill chickens and hogs, aren't they?" asked American Agriculture Chairman Marvin Meek in a telephone interview from his home in Plainview, Texas. "They're not associated with American Ag."

Shive referred to Meek as a "fat tub," and said his group has plans "Meek wouldn't even dream of. You're going to start seeing quite a few things come September and October." He declined to go into detail.

The posse comitatus "school" took place March 26-28 on the Weskan, Kan., farm of Wesley White. White said the gathering was merely a "Bible study" group.

In May, White was arrested but not charged in an alleged right-wing plot to kill a pair of Denver judges and explode bombs in Internal Revenue Service offices around the nation.

Five suspects and a number of bombs and automatic weapons were confiscated in the arrests.

One of the sources for the report on the posse comitatus meeting was a plainclothes Colby, Kan., reserve policeman, who was not identified by the News.

Another was farmer Jerry Wright of Campo, Colo., who said the military information provided during the gathering included instruction on "defending yourself from enemy attack, whether the enemy be the government or whatever."

Although Wright said he was not affiliated with the FLA, his attitudes were similar to Shive's.

"We're preparing right now for the outcome of the battle that's being waged for control of this country by the Rockefeller cartel and the international Jew-Bolshevik cartel," he said. "These Jews are not your Jew who lives next door. He's the interational money changer who's been around forever, the ones behind the scene.

"You have to expose them and they'll remove themselves from the scene, you know what I mean?"

The Colby reserve officer said many people attending the posse comitatus meeting wore combat fatigues, and the gathering included lectures with racial and anti-Semitic overtones.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Salina Journal", Salina, Kansas

Date:

Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:

Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

THE POSSE COMITATUS

Armed vigilantes are spreading fear and hatred across northeast Wisconsin.

By LEON DANIEL
UPI National Reporter

TIGERTON, Wis. (UPI) — The armed vigilantes of the Posse Comitatus are spreading fear and hatred through the lush and rolling northeastern Wisconsin farm country that produced the late Sen. Joe McCarthy.

Posse members claim to be part of a growing national force of true patriots engaged in guerrilla and survival training essential to cope with the insurrection they believe is inevitable.

Critics who are bold enough brand them neo-Nazi racists bent on anarchy.

Since Posse members take themselves very seriously, the bravest of all critics may be those who dismiss them as a few small bands of "whackos."

James P. Wickstrom, 39, who bills himself as the Posse's national director for counter-insurgency, claims 2 ½ million members nationwide, a figure those who keep an eye on such groups say is preposterous.

In any case, in the area where the Posse was born in 1974, it has turned some neighbors against each other and made strong men acknowlege fear.

On a recent Sunday at nearby Tigerton Dells — which the Posse claims is its very own legal township and which state and local government officials insist is a "legal nullity" — Wickstrom was conducting a class in a large room at a roadside tavern.

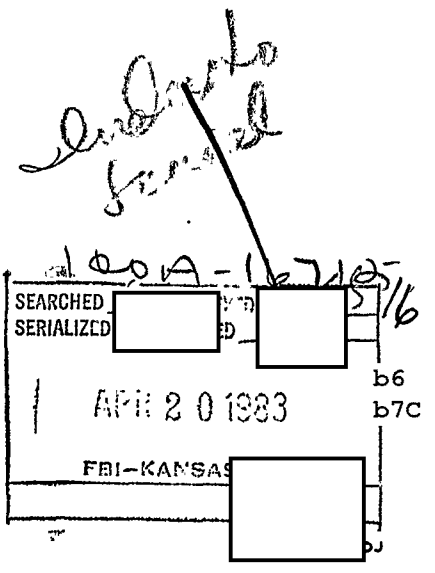
Spotting an outsider, the beefy man wearing sunglasses, camouflaged fatigues and a black beret, strode quickly to the visitor and said, "Let's go into the bar. We can talk in there."

Wickstrom, born on Michigan's Upper Peninsula, once worked as a salesman of tooling equipment, but now devotes all his time to such activities as the military training session going on in the room behind the bar.

"They're learning booby-trap applications and studying guerrilla action situations," Wickstrom said of the men in the other room, most of whom also wore camouflage uniforms.

Elsewhere in the tavern, which was closed to the public, children were playing and some women were preparing lunch in a kitchen.

Wickstrom, married and father of three children, helped found Posse Comitatus, which translates from the Latin to "power of the county." The Posse claims legitimacy from English common law which authorized sheriffs to enlist the help of the citizenry in emergencies.



Wickstrom attracted 16,156 votes out of a total of 2,104,202 cast in his 1980 race for the U.S. Senate, finishing third among five candidates.

Wickstrom, now an announced candidate for governor, blamed his poor showing in the Senate race on political chicanery by his opponents.

"They tore up my ballots and jammed my levers on the voting machines," he charged. "We're going to have poll watchers this time."

Posse members believe the county is the true seat of government. They have stockpiled weapons and food to cope with an insurrection they predict will be generated through nuclear war or severe economic depression.

Wickstrom said Posse members will fight to protect their lives and property if urban hordes seeking food and safety descend on them.

"I see internal disruption rather than nuclear holocaust," Wickstrom explained, "but I do believe there will be limited nuclear war. The Russian targets would be the coastal areas. People in cities have already been deemed expendable because cities can't grow food. The Russians don't want to destroy us. They want to conquer us. They need the Midwest because of our food production."

Wickstrom claims the Posse "is the nucleus of defense for a free America."

"The social and economic crunch is driving people into our arms," he said.

"We've got five Midwestern states represented at this meeting," Wickstrom said, a boast borne out by the license plates on about two dozen cars, vans and pickup trucks parked outside.

"I'm a racist," Wickstrom said. "I believe a racist is someone who's proud to be what he is. I'm proud to be a white Anglo-Saxon Protestant."

Then he launched into a diatribe against "rich Jews" he accused of conspiring to undermine the nation's monetary system and economy.

Expanding on his racial views, Wickstrom said, "I know some Negroes who are fine individuals but I don't like niggers. I've got some Mexican friends but I don't like spics. You see, there's a difference. I like white Anglo-Saxon Protestants but I don't like white trash."

Wickstrom, who said he served in a U.S. Army ordnance unit "in Southeast Asia" in 1965, said he now is pastor of the local Life Science Church, which Posse critics claim was established as a tax dodge by the group which claims income taxes are illegal.

"I'm also principal of the Christian Liberty Academy," he said.

The academy was set up at Tigerton Dells as an alternative to public schools. According to local residents, it has about a dozen pupils.

Wickstrom described politicians as "liars and thieves" and had praise only for Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, and Rep. Ron Paul, a conservative Democrat from Texas.

As for Wisconsin Gov. Lee Dreyfus, himself an opponent of big federal government, Wickstrom said, "I call him a socialistic Jew."

Wickstrom, who has met with various Ku

Klux Klan leaders, claims blacks have been "exploited by the rich Jews."

Two of the Posse's favorite targets are the Internal Revenue Service and Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

"The IRS can go to hell," Wickstrom said. "It's an illegal entity. If they want a shootout, let's get it done. If I say the word, it's open season. No bag limit. There's not going to be enough telephone poles to hang these people on."

The Posse has sealed off a road in Tigerton Dells and has posted a sign on it which warns: "DNR Govt. Agents Not Allowed. Surviving trespassers will be prosecuted."

Sheriff James Knope, in an interview at the county seat of Shawano, recalled that the disputed road, which some believe is public, was the scene of a tense confrontation last August.

"Some shots were fired into the air when some surveyors went out there," Knope said.

The sheriff and two dozen of his men went to the scene where they were confronted by armed Posse members.

"There were some threats," said the sheriff, who added that no shots were fired although other Posse members wearing camouflaged fatigues were staked out in the woods with weapons.

The ownership of the road has not been resolved.

"It's a standoff," said the sheriff.

Some contend the Posse has placed house trailers on property near the road in violation of zoning ordinances.

A previous sheriff hauled one of the trailers away but Knope said he has no such plans. Nor does he plan to remove the the heavy chain the Posse has used to seal off the road.

"That piece of road isn't worth one drop of blood on their side or my side," said the sheriff. "If anybody asks me to remove the trailers, I'll tell them to go to hell."

Knope said people in Tigerton had expressed to him their fear of the Posse.

"I advise them to keep their cool," said the sheriff.

Gary Robert Bruno, the assistant district attorney for Shawano County, said he was assaulted by a Posse member and has been the target of many of the legal actions they have brought against local officials.

"The Posse is a dangerous organization," said Bruno. "It hampers our court system with constant lawsuits. They walk around with weapons. They say they're conservative but I don't buy it. These individuals interpret the Constitution to apply to everyone but them."

Bruno and other local officials have been sued by the Posse in a municipal court the organization set up in the town they claim to have established legally.

"I was sued for $1.5 million dollars for conspiracy," Bruno said. "It's goofy stuff."

Bruno incurred the wrath of the Posse by rendering an official opinion that the town of Tigerton Dells was not a legal entity.

In an interview at the courthouse, where a courtroom displays a portrait of the late Sen. McCarthy, who once practiced law in Shawano, Bruno said, "This is such a beautiful area to live in, but we do have this problem."

Bruno was asked if he feared the Posse.

He thought about it for a while and then said softly, "Yeah."

Others, like the Rev. William Spalding at Shawano's Sacred Heart Catholic Church, seem hard put to explain why this bucolic Wisconsin area should be afflicted by an organization that espouses hate.

"It's kind of the old Nazi line of white supremacy," said Spalding, searching for an explanation. "It can't be Christianity if they have that basic hatred. This is just a nice rural area. I don't know where they get that hatred."

David Winters, assistant pastor at Shawano's Assembly of God Church, who like many Posse members considers himself a fundamentalist Christian, also is baffled by the Posse.

"I'm against what they stand for," said Winters. "The Bible tells us to pray for our leaders in government."

One of the Posse's most outspoken critics is Rep. Dave Obey, the Democrat who represents Wisconsin's 7th District.

The congressman bombards his district with press releases that say things like "the Posse record is one of lawlessness, intimidation and a sick promotion of racial and religious bigotry."

Wickstrom, in his stronghold at Tigerton Dells, said, "Obey's just an idiot. His voting record is so red it glows in the dark."

As for the Wisconsin senator whose name after his death in 1957 became an "ism" in dictionaries, Wickstrom said Joe McCarthy had one fatal flaw.

"McCarthy was a dedicated American but he had one problem — the Jews around him," said Wickstrom, who claims the senator was murdered "by a needle" in a hospital in Bethesda, Md.

Many in Tigerton Dells fear the Posse but there is no doubt it has considerable local support.

"Twenty-six property owners out there signed over land to the Life Science Church," said Sheriff Knope. "They've got a total of about 1,300 acres."

Those acres, insist Wickstrom, constitute the township of Tigerton Dells, any legal opinions of state and local officials to the contrary not withstanding.

"We're a town," Wickstrom said. "We filed all the land title documents at the Register of Deeds' office. If they don't believe we're a town, let's go to court."

Posse members take a dim view of lawyers and prefer to represent themselves in court actions.

Wickstrom claims the Posse has members in all states except Hawaii and that conditions are right for continued growth.

"When I ran for the Senate, I warned the people we would have high interest rates, escalating crime and soaring unemployment," he said. "I also told them public education would continue to deteriorate and that there would be massive foreclosures on farms. All that is happening now."

Wickstrom said the Posse is not a survivalist group.

"I don't believe in the word survivalism," he said. "It implies a defeatist attitude. It's telling people to run for the hills and not to fight for your freedom, don't protect your property. What we're doing is forming posses to fight to protect our lives and property."

Wickstrom said city people, who are "mostly drunks and degenerates," are "not going to come into our county."

Neither, he said, are "all these boat people who have been brought to this country to fight a revolution."

Wickstrom said the Posse is growing fastest in Colorado, Texas and Kansas "because of the massive invasion of Mexicans into those states. They're preparing to defend themselves from the Mexicans."

Wickstrom said Thomas Stockheimer, president of the Wisconsin Posse, would not be available for an interview because he is "laying low." Warrants charge that that Stockheimer, as a felon, illegally possessed weapons. He was convicted of assaulting an IRS agent in 1974 and jailed for 90 days.

"They won't find him," Wickstron said confidently. "We're well organized."

He suggested authorities really did not want to arrest Stockheimer on the weapons charge because "they don't want to spark a total war in this state."

Wickstrom said authorities have not hampered the Posse's military training operations.

"We set up our camps wherever we want," he boasted. "I believe it's a God-given right."

Wickstrom played down Posse ties to Klan groups.

"There's a lot of screwballs in the Klan," he said. "The true Klan has not been heard from yet. We have about a 5 percent association with some members of the Klan. I feel we're stronger and bigger than they are. We've taken in a lot of Klansmen."

Wickstrom claimed, "The military is already training in how to disarm civilians. If they come in here, we're going to blow them away. The Constitution states we have the right to bear arms."

Wickstrom said "millions" of people are storing food and guns.

"I believe we're going to see cities burn this year because of economic conditions," he said. "The rich Jews better buy a one-way ticket and get out. Economic conditions are driving people right into our arms. We've already prepared the teachers and the students are almost ready to come to school."

The bulky man in the black beret, combat boots and camouflaged fatigues removed his dark sunglasses and looked his visitor straight in the eye.

"The greatest honor that has ever been bestowed on me," he said, "was when I became a member of the Posse."

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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State Can't Legally Collect Tax, He Claims

United Press International

A Sharon Springs man filed a half-million dollar lawsuit Tuesday claiming he cannot pay state taxes because gold or silver coins — which aren't available — are the only legal means to pay.

Glenn M. Lewis filed a $550,000 suit in U.S. District Court in Wichita.

Wallace County Attorney Jerry Fairbanks said Lewis' action is part of "10 to 12 people, mostly farmers connected with the AAM (American Agriculture Movement), who refuse to pay their property taxes."

The suit alleges that Kansans cannot pay taxes because Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution reads, "No state shall . . . make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts . . ."

Lewis contends that since there are no longer any silver or gold coins, it is unconstitutional to pay debts to the state.

Kansas Attorney General Bob Stephan said the suit is "pretty hard to take seriously."

Lewis is suing Fairbanks, Wallace County Sheriff Vernon E. Vincent, Undersheriff Vernon L. Popp, Magistrate Judge Logan Dobbs and District Judge Steven P. Flood.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Wichita Eagle Beacon", Wichita, Kansas

Date:

Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:

or

Classification: 100A-16712

Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

100A-16712-17

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Judge Logan Lewis Co

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Date:

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Title: POSSE COMITATUS

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Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

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That might be the rallying cry of a group of Western Kansas residents who believe their struggle against 'establishment' rules may be reminiscent of the American Revolution.

By LINDA MOWERY
Great Plains Editor

"Fight organized crime — abolish the IRS."

The sign on the door of Gene Karlin's office is a symbol. It represents his frustration with government, his disillusionment with the American judiciary and his anger with a system that he says taxes its citizens to the breaking point.

In fact, Karlin goes so far as to compare current events with the stormy days of the American Revolution.

"I'm always looking for parallel conditions with the Declaration of Independence," he says. "The Boston Tea Party was over a three percent tax on tea. What is our tax now? Aren't we already beyond that point?

"Big deal. A little tea in the harbor. The issue was the king's court and its injustice. They took raw products from our farmers and took them back to England without giving our farmers a price.

"Look at the injustices heaped upon our people today. Look at OSHA. Look at the IRS. Look at the banking system. Look at the schools. We don't have public schools. We have government schools."

In Western Kansas the frustration of Karlin, an Oakley farmer, and others like him has erupted in a way that has some local officials worried.

Several Northwest Kansas residents meet regularly to study the U.S. Constitution. Some have even purchased law libraries and attempted to defend themselves in court.

"We're learning how corrupt these lawyers and judges are," says Leonard Cox, a Weskan farmer. "We know something is wrong. They're using the law against the people. We can't find any lawyers who will pursue anything on a constitutional basis."

The belief of these farmers in the Constitution isn't what has authorities concerned, however. It's their interpretation of the various amendments that sends shudders down the backs of officials.

Consider:

- Last year a Wallace County resident refused to pay his property tax because he said the U.S. Constitution demands payment in gold and silver.
- In Logan County, the same argument landed a resident in jail.
- Last fall, a group of Stanton County farmers notified Sheriff James Garrison they would not pay their taxes and they wanted his support.

"What they expected us to do was not to lock them up," Garrison says. "They wanted me to guarantee them their constitutional rights as they interpreted them."

- Wallace County Attorney Jerry Fairbanks says authorities are keeping watch on a Weskan group that conducts sessions on survival training in pastures.

"Nobody has come out and attempted to break the law," Fairbanks says. "But I think everyone is concerned. It's scary."

These activities in Western Kansas can be traced to groups such as the Posse Comitatus and the National Commodity and Barter Association.

Subject to Seizure

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The Posse is a Wisconsin-based organization that claims to have 2.5 million members nationwide. Among other things, the Posse believes that Federal Reserve notes are illegal and the sheriff is the ultimate authority in any county.

Posse members also preach that Jewish bankers are trying to destroy the U.S. economy as part of a plot to stir revolution and gain control of the country. In addition, they believe in stockpiling arms, food and clothes so they can survive when the cities are destroyed and urban residents flock to the country.

Karlin says there is no Posse in Northwest Kansas. Fairbanks also is hesitant to credit his problems to the Posse.

"They don't call themselves that," he says.

Oakley Police Chief Danny Shanks agrees. "Everything I've heard is rumor," he says.

In Stanton County, however, there is little doubt the Posse Comitatus has come to Southwest Kansas.

"It started last fall when a group came in and notified me the Posse had arrived," Sherriff Garrison remembers. "When it came to not paying taxes, the group narrowed down quite a bit.

"Our community got down on them real hard. We just didn't have any incidents. It's here and we know about it, but they haven't really caused any problems."

More visible is the National Commodity and Barter Association. Like the Posse, the NCBA seems to have a sizable distrust of bankers, lawyers and government agents.

Both Karlin and Cox are NCBA members.

Karlin contends the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Reserve System are illegal because they were established by executive order instead of Congressional action. He also questions the authority of the IRS to tax earned income. The Constitution allows taxation only on money collected from investments, he says.

"Everybody says you have to pay income tax. I'm saying everybody is wrong. It's a law. Where is the law? That is what the IRS is made of — threats and imtimidation.

"We're paying taxes and we're not getting anything done. We want to pay taxes to carry government — the army, post office and those agencies authorized in the Constitution. Almost all our alphabet-type of government agencies are not constitutional. They are bureaucrat-structured."

The Colorado-based NCBA encourages its members to participate in the National Commodity Exchange. The following, taken from an NCBA brochure, follows a typical NCE transaction:

- You enter into a common law contract with an NCE agent or representative.
- You receive your compensation, check, cash, etc., from its source.
- Do not deposit at your bank; deliver or mail your check or cash to NCE.
- You will be given a warehouse receipt for the amount of the check in gold or silver coin, whichever you designate, at that day's quote.
- This warehouse receipt will be given or mailed to you and means that this actual amount of metal is physically held by NCE for you.
- These warehouse receipts are redeemable upon a 24-hour notice should you need the cash or the metal; otherwise, you should use the value of these holdings to pay your personal or business bills.

"The money system was probably the worst enemy this country could ever have inflicted upon itself," Karlin says. "Our bankers are part of the system, part of the establishment. They are loyal to the Federal Reserve System."

There have been several times when a Northwest Kansas resident was called into the IRS office at Hays for an audit. When he arrived, he was in the company of 20 or more friends.

"In one case we had 35 witnesses," Karlin says. "We have gone to Hays, Plainville, Rush Center. The room only holds about six and you put about 35 in there and it's very uncomfortable. They terminate the meeting. We never terminate. We'll stay all day."

Among those who watch the activities of NCBA and other such groups with interest is James Manuszak, public affairs officer for the Wichita District of the IRS.

"This line of thinking is not exclusive to Western Kansas," he says. "It's been around for a long time."

Manuszak has seen a number of speakers pass through Wichita. Some encourage residents to stop paying taxes. One even advocated shooting federal agents.

"These people come here with well-refined presentations," Manuszak says. "They present a good deal of credibility. It's kind of alarming.

"Name the argument and I can probably give you a court record on it and people thrown in jail."

Manuszak says he has heard speakers claim they have not filed income tax returns in years. In some cases, the statements are outright lies, he says.

"These speakers go around the country like professional rodeo riders. They preach that American currency is not legal, but try to walk in the door without giving them 30 of those dollars.

"They tell the crowds they have not filed income tax returns for years, but they have. They don't want us fouling up a perfectly good living."

In other cases, the speaker has not filed a return in several years, but the IRS has collected taxes through a civil audit proceeding.

Manuszak says his biggest fear is that basically honest citizens may be the losers in some of the schemes advocated by the so-called constitution groups.

"In some cases I'm afraid some John, go-to-church-on-Sunday, four kids, nice-as-can-be, is going to end up in a criminal situation.

"There are some sincere protesters — some legitimate groups using the process of law to change the law — but we have caught a number of hangers-on and the bottom line is money.

"I have yet to hear a workable alternative. Everything I have heard has been destructive. They want to dismantle the IRS. They don't like the law so they're going to violate it. This is criminal activity."

Manuszak says groups such as the Posse have been active since he started with the IRS in 1973. He admits, however, "we're seeing increased noise," especially in farm areas.

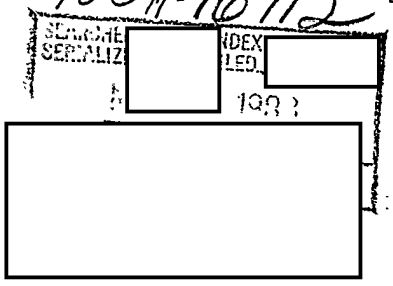
Sign of the times

Wallace County Attorney Fairbanks believes that "increased noise" is a sign of the times. Last year, farmers lost a crop to hail. Prices are low; interest rates are high. Times are hard in Wallace County.

"When the economy gets bad, things like this happen," Fairbanks says. "This is not going to go away until the economy gets better."

"If you really want to know what we're all about, read the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights," Cox says. "They've got such a fire going out here. They're trying to put out brush fires and they've got a blaze going."

100A-16712-19



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0-6 (Rev. 8-16-79)

TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED DATE: 5/4/83

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: SACs, Buffalo
Charlotte
Chicago
Jackson
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Minneapolis
Newark
New York
Omaha
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Sacramento
San Antonio
San Francisco
San Juan

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS
BUDED: 5/16/83

ReButel to All Field Offices dated 3/29/83.

A review of all pending Domestic Security/Terrorism (DS/T) investigations has been conducted by FBIHQ. Based on this review and instructions provided in referenced teletype, [redacted] The following is a listing [redacted] criminal enterprise investigations, their office of origin, [redacted]

b7E

ENTERPRISE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation	Chicago
Black Guerrilla Family	Sacramento
Communist Workers Party	New York
Jewish Defense League	New York
John Brown Anti-Klan Committee	Chicago
May 19th Communist Organization	New York

[redacted]

FBI/DOJ

Airtel to SACs, Buffalo, et al
RE: NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS

b7E

ENTERPRISE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Movement of National Liberation	Chicago
Republic of New Africa	Jackson
*White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, State of Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh

b7E

* Authorized under the new Attorney General Guidelines (AGG)

The offices of origin listed

In addition to shown above,

b7E

ENTERPRISE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Black Liberation Army	New York
Brown Berets	San Antonio
Direct Action	Buffalo

ENTERPRISE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Movimiento Socialista De Trabajadores	San Juan
Sheriff's Posse Comitatus	Kansas City
Sheriff's Posse Comitatus	Minneapolis
Sheriff's Posse Comitatus	Omaha
White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	Charlotte

b7E

The investigation of a criminal enterprise under the DS/T Guidelines includes

b7E

The following is a listing of DS/T investigations of individuals authorized under the old guidelines:

CHICAGO

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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

[redacted] b6 b7C

SAN JUAN

[redacted]

Above offices which have current investigations authorized [redacted] b7E DS/T investigation.

All offices are further reminded that new AGG's [redacted]

Receiving offices are instructed to review all DS/T cases cited herein. [redacted] b7E

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Right-Wing Posse Comitatus Increases Activity in Colorado

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Posse Comitatus has been increasingly active in Colorado. The following is a first of a two-part series looking at the Posse. The second part of the series, a look at Posse candidates for county office in Craig and Alamosa, will appear on the Region page of Monday's Denver Post.

By JACK COX
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Posse Comitatus, a shadowy network of right-wing extremists with links to the Ku Klux Klan, has stepped up its activity around Colorado in recent months, even fielding some candidates for elective office.

Some authorities, describing the Posse as a terrorist organization, see the developments as ominous. Others believe the group is too small and disorganized to pose any serious threat.

Posse members, who believe in vigilante justice, have been involved in numerous armed confrontations with law-enforcement officers and revenue agents in the West and Midwest in the past few years. In most cases, however, no blood has been shed.

The Posse's push into regular-party politics in Colorado has been most successful in Alamosa and Craig, where it has made inroads into both the Democratic and Republican parties. Posse members in the two communities are running for sheriff and county commissioner.

The organization also has been visible along the Front Range and in several counties along the Colorado-Kansas border, where ultra-conservative sentiment remains strong among some farmers who took part in the American Agriculture protests four years ago.

Monitors of extremist groups report that although the Posse has been closely allied with the national tax-strike movement, it appears to have attracted only a tiny minority of supporters. Its membership in Colorado is estimated at little more than 150 to 200.

Law-enforcement officials are concerned, however, by indications that Posse members in some parts of the state are stockpiling weapons and conducting guerrilla-warfare exercises under the guise of "survivalist training."

Such paramilitary maneuvers have been outlawed by six states: California, Pennsylvania, Florida, North Carolina, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Investigators also have uncovered a clear connection between the Posse and the Ku Klux Klan in Colorado, and are trying to find out how closely the two groups are intertwined.

The link was established early in May, when police discovered a wealth of Klan material in a raid on the Colorado Springs home of Chuck Howarth, a businessman known nationally as a leader of the Posse Comitatus.

Less than two years ago, Howarth wrote a constitution for the Posse and tried to weld together a national coalition of Posse groups at a convention of ultra-conservatives in the Kansas City area. Since then, however, he has become disillusioned and is believed to have set up a Colorado chapter of the United Klans of America, a faction headed by Robert Shelton of Alabama.

Howarth was identified as a Klan leader after he was arrested May 4 with two

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Denver Post", Denver, Colorado
Date: 8/1/82
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-19

SEARCHED / SERIALIZED / INDEXED / FILED

APR 20 1983

FBI-KANSAS

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FBI/DOJ

'I and other officials have considerable concern about any group that advocates taking the law into their own hands. There is a significant risk of violence in that.'

Denver District Attorney Dale Tooley

'They've been very closely allied in the past with the Klan. . . . They've always been violence-prone and very small.'

Gail Gans, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

other men on charges of selling homemade pipe bombs to police informants posing as brokers of illegal explosives. In the raid, authorities found two unfinished Klan robes, a virtual library of Klan literature and — most important — membership lists containing the names of about 50 Klan and Posse members around the state.

The Posse Comitatus (which means "power of the county" in Latin) was founded about 15 years ago by Mike Beach, an Oregon man who was a pro-Nazi "Silver Shirt" in the 1930s.

Posse members view the county sheriff as the only legal law-enforcement officer in the United States. They contend, though, that if the sheriff fails to protect them from acts they deem unlawful (including those carried out by state or federal officials), they have the right to form a posse and punish the wrongdoers themselves — by hanging if necessary.

While the Posse has been most active in the West and Midwest, it also has been reported in such East Coast states as Delaware and Maryland. Currently, it appears to be strongest in Wisconsin, where one leader is running for governor on the Constitution Party ticket.

Denver District Attorney Dale Tooley, asked to assess the Posse's strength and potential for violence, was cautious in his comments.

"I and other officials have considerable concern about any group that advocates taking the law into their own hands. There is a significant risk of violence in that," he said.

"There has been, in the last year or so, an increase in activity (by the Posse), though not in number of members. We think it is still a small organization," Tooley went on.

"While there is no formal connection between the Posse Comitatus and the Klan and various tax-protest groups," he said, "there does seem to be some commonality of membership.

"The thing that most concerns me personally," Tooley concluded, "is the weapons phase of this. We give it very high priority and expend funds on investigating it, because increasing the flow of commerce in this is dangerous."

One organization that keeps close track of Posse activity is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish group that monitors both the extreme right and the extreme left.

"They've been very closely allied in the past with the Klan and with the 'identity church' movement (which opposes race-mixing). They've always been violence-prone and very small," said Gail Gans, a staffer in the league's national office in New York City.

"The biggest danger we see in them," she said, "is that they present themselves as a legitimate arm of government and attract support among some people who are not necessarily aware of who they are dealing with."

In Colorado, Posse members typically have come to public attention when they have balked at paying income taxes, refused to register their vehicles and demanded jury trials over minor traffic violations.

In the San Luis Valley and in northwestern Colorado, however, they have gone beyond this stage, gaining footholds in the major political parties.

Jay Ross, a female member of the Posse in Alamosa, is running for sheriff, with top-line designation on the ballot in the Democratic primary. Another Posse member, Ed Trautwein, is a candidatefor county commissioner in the Republican primary.

In Craig, Posse member Walt McCart is seeking the Republican nomination for county commissioner in the primary election.

Although no Posse members are believed to be running for statewide office, several attended the state Republican convention in June as delegates pledged to the candidacy of tax-strike leader John Grandbouche for governor.

Grandbouche, who failed to make the primary ballot after a controversial battle over his recent conviction on federal gun-running charges, was an organizer and charter member of Posse units in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties in 1974 and 1975, but this year has sought publicly to disassociate himself from the group's militant stance.

Formal charters have been filed by other Posse organizers in Moffat, Alamosa, El Paso and Prowers counties, and possibly in as many as 10 other rural Colorado counties. Most have been signed by about eight to 10 persons.

In the charters, the members pledge to defend the Constitution "against all enemies" — including, apparently, state or federal agents who carry out acts the Posse considers illegal.

A statement of purpose often distributed by members of the Posse proclaims that a government official who commits criminal acts or violates his oath of office may be given the following penalty:

"He shall by removed by the Posse to the most populated intersection of streets in the township and at high noon be hung by the neck, the body remaining until sundown as an example to those who would subvert the law."

'I take them very seriously. I think we are very fortunate that there hasn't been any direct violence yet.'

Bronson LaFollette, attorney general of Wisconsin

Prowers County Sheriff George Martin was given a copy of the document earlier this year, when a group of citizens walked into his office in Lamar one day and informed him they had formed their own posse.

"Is this a threat?" asked Martin, who has been sheriff for almost 20 years.

"No, just a statement of fact," the visitors replied.

"Well, whenever you go to hang me," the sheriff drawled, "I'm gonna kick a little."

Bronson LaFollette, attorney general of Wisconsin, said that "if you take what they say at face value" the Posse must be considered a terrorist group.

"They make all kinds of threats, they carry weapons openly in public places, they have engaged in certain kinds of activity that has challenged law enforcement in our state," he said.

"I take them very seriously. I think we are very fortunate that there hasn't been any direct violence yet."

The most prominent Posse leader in Wisconsin is James Wickstrom, the Constitution Party candidate for governor, who ran for the U.S. Senate two years ago, receiving 60,000 votes out of about 2 million cast.

Wickstrom may be responsible for some of the surge in Posse activity in Colorado, for he made a recruiting visit to the southeast corner of the state last winter.

As Baca County Sheriff Willard Goff of Springfield recalled it, the meeting was held on a bitterly cold night in the community hall in Walsh, about 10 miles east of Springfield. Roughly 60 persons were present. Most had been invited by telephone.

Goff, who attended, said the meeting apparently was arranged by John Grandbouche, who spoke before Wickstrom and encouraged those present to form a Posse Comitatus.

The visitor from Wisconsin, the sheriff said, outlined the basis for the organization, then told his audience in a loud voice, "If the sheriff doesn't do what you want, hang him!"

Wickstrom's exhortation was so unsettling that Goff, who was sitting near the front row, checked to make sure his gun still was in his pocket.

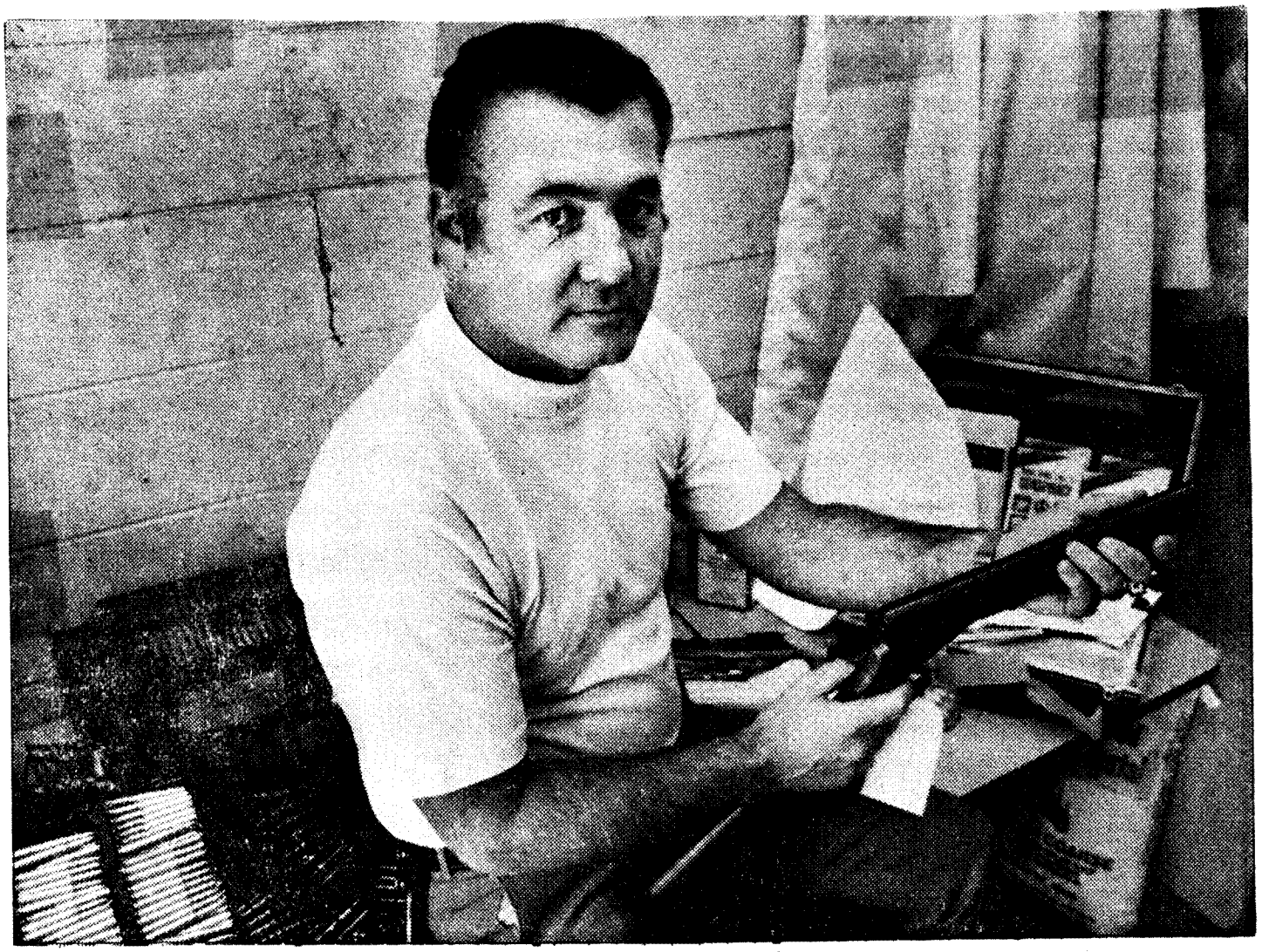
The Baca County treasurer, county assessor and a county commissioner also heard the talk, which Goff described as "pro-Nazi, pro-KKK, anti-Jewish and anti-Negro."

Farther north, in Cheyenne County, Sheriff Walt Hyle of Cheyenne Wells reported that .50-caliber bullet casings, presumably from a machine gun, were found on the ground after a Posse meeting early this year at a secluded creekside site a few miles north of U.S. 40 near the Kansas border.

The land where the gathering occurred, Hyle said, is on a ranch run by Wesley White, a Posse adherent who — with an associate — last year bought 50,000 rounds of ammunition for semiautomatic rifles from a sporting goods shop in Colby, Kan.

White was arrested in May in connection with the Colorado Springs bomb-selling case involving Howarth, on suspicion of transporting explosive devices, but the charges were later dropped for lack of evidence.

"We assume that at one time, we had approximately 20 members (of the Posse) in Cheyenne County," Hyle said. But since White's arrest, "the biggest share of stuff here has kind of gone underground," he said. Some Posse members, he added, are believed to have dropped out of the organization after seeing the potential for



The Denver Post / Terry John

Colorado Springs police Sgt. Chuck Jackson examines materials obtained in a raid on Chuck Howarth's home and business.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1, "The Denver Post Region", Denver, Colorado

Date: 8/1/82

Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: or Classification: 100A-16712

Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

Springs Man Calls Posse Lost Cause

By JACK COX
Denver Post Staff Writer

COLORADO SPRINGS — Chuck Howarth once dreamed of being the lynchpin of a national Posse Comitatus organization. Today he calls it a lost cause.

"The Posse effort, we may as well say, is dead. It was ill-conceived to begin with. You cannot fight a national problem with a county-level organization," Howarth said in an interview.

"This is the curse of the right wing," he explained. "The people consider themselves individuals, and just cannot cooperate. And far too many of the leaders are stricken with a messiah complex."

Howarth, who founded a Posse chapter in El Paso County in 1977, said he gave up on it after about three years and got involved in the tax-strike movement.

Law-enforcement authorities, however, believe that Howarth spent the past two years engaging in even more militant activity — using his experience as a Posse leader to set up a new chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

He was identified as a Klan member in May after his arrest on charges of selling illegal explosives to police undercover agents in Colorado Springs. Howarth spent 16 days in jail after the arrest, then was released on $15,000 bond.

After supper one night recently, Howarth sat for two hours in a pancake house not far from his home and talked about his ultra-conservative political philosophy and his personal background.

He agreed talk about the Posse, but declined to discuss the Klan.

"About two years ago," Howarth recalled, "I spent four months drafting a constitution to try to pull together a national (Posse) organization, with rules and requirements for membership."

When he outlined the 20-page document at a convention of ultra-conservative groups in Kansas City, he said, it was rejected.

"They just didn't like rules," he explained. "It's insanity," he added. "You can't have an organization without leaders and rules."

Howarth, 46, grew up in the 1940s in northern Wisconsin, where his father was a logger and his political hero was the late Sen. Joe McCarthy. He served in the Army and then sold insurance before moving to Colorado Springs in 1970 and opening a trophy shop.

A big, portly man with a Van Dyke beard and thinning blond hair, Howarth doesn't drink alcohol, but has been known to eat five meals a day. He and his wife, Nancy Jo, whose name appears in a tattoo on his left forearm, have four sons and a daughter.

Howarth contended that the original concept of the Posse was sound, "but too many guys got off on the wrong foot. They looked at it as a license to raise hell, gathering together for all the wrong reasons — harassing a sheriff for arresting some member for drunk driving, for example."

While Howarth claimed that he gave up on the Posse about two years ago, police intelligence detectives believe he simply used it as a foundation to build a Colorado chapter of the United Klans of America, one of the most virulent factions of the Ku Klux Klan.

Until Howarth's arrest in May, the Klan had been considered inactive in Colorado. The last known group, a Denver-based chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was reported to have folded about two years ago.

Law-enforcement officers who raided Howarth's house on May 4, in connection with his alleged sales of explosives, found membership cards for the United Klans, as well as Klan literature and two unfinished white Klan robes, complete with hoods and patches.

In addition, the investigators found handwritten lists of Klan and Posse Comitatus members. Combining the names on Howarth's phone lists with other information, authorities have identified 30 to 35 persons as members or associates of the United Klans in Colorado.

100A-16712-20

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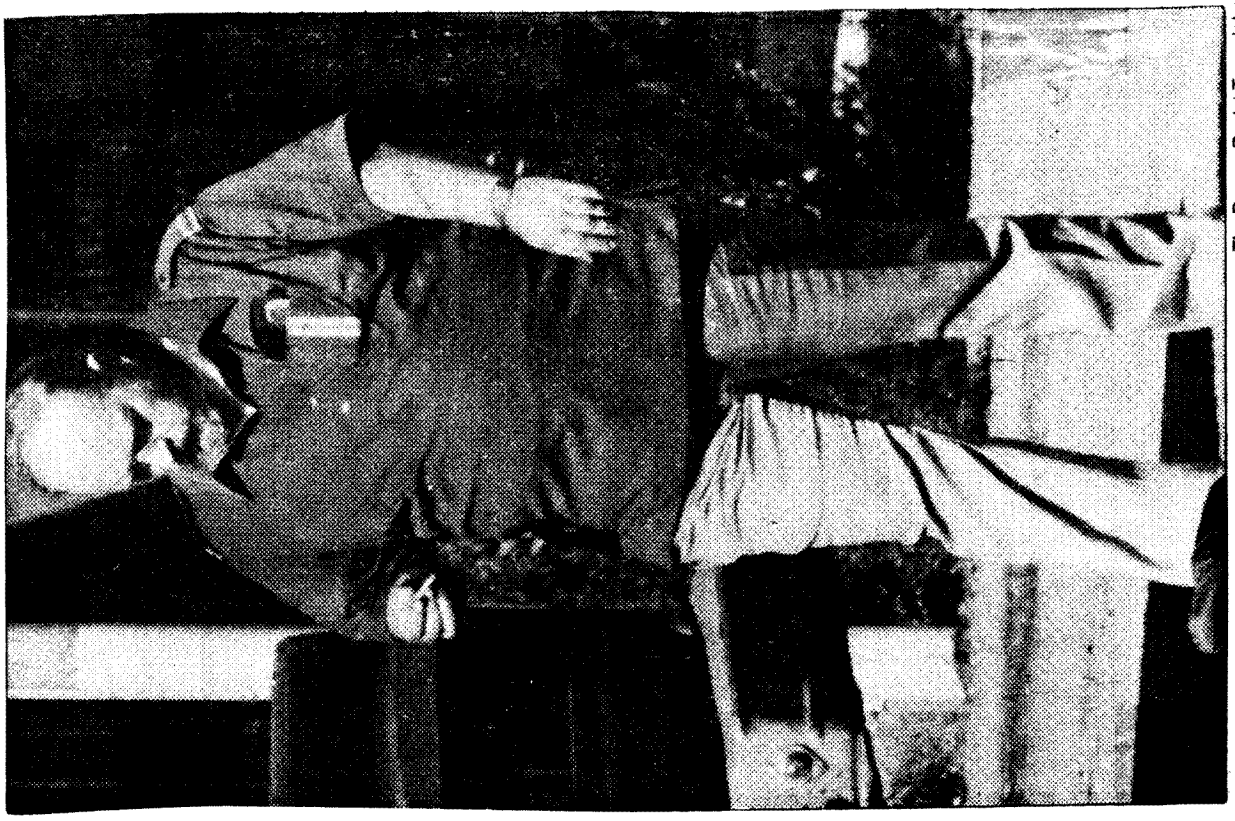

The Denver Post / Terry John

Chuck Howarth leaves his trophy store in Colorado Springs.

Klan List Uncovered in Raid

Among evidence confiscated when police raided the Colorado Springs home of Chuck Howarth after his arrest for allegedly selling bombs to undercover investigators was one item that might best be described as an intelligence detective's dream: a list of members of "Klan No. 1, Realm of Colorado."

The list, handwritten on two sheets of graph paper, contained the names and secret numbers of 22 persons, most of them from the Colorado Springs area.

In addition to the names and coded five-digit numbers, the list included:

✔ A brief description of the weapons owned by each member.

✔ An evaluation of each member as a security risk.

✔ A rating of each member's loyalty, or "organizational policy acceptance attitude."

✔ An assessment of the "wife hindrance factor" for each member, on a scale of 1 to 3, with the number 1 indicating no problems.

Colorado Springs Police Detective John Taylor said several of the names on the Klan list also showed up on a list of Posse Comitatus members discovered among Howarth's possessions.

Together, the two lists contained the names of about 50 Klan and Posse Comitatus members scattered throughout the state.

"We really got lucky (in obtaining the lists)," Taylor said, alluding to the clandestine nature of the Klan. "That alone will have to put them back a bit."

Memorandum

To : SAC (100A-16712) Date 5/9/83

From : SC SUE CAVANAUGH

Subject : POSSE COMITATUS

On 5/9/83, [redacted] telephone [redacted] telephonically advised as follows: b6 b7C b7D

He has attended meetings of the Posse Comitatus [redacted] his offer to furnish information on the Posse Comitatus would be considered. [redacted] said he was interested in doing this [redacted]

[redacted] (1) b6 b7C b7E

For future reference only. Asset's and sources cannot be directed [redacted]

100A-16712-21

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FBI—KANSAS CITY

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stephan, lawmen prepare for battle

By TERESA MC LELAND
Harris News Service

Attorney General Robert Stephan met with more than 25 sheriffs and county attorneys from southwest Kansas counties recently to form a strategy to deal with radical, possibly militant groups he believes are "a danger to the entire system of government," The Hutchinson News has learned.

He told the lawmen that he advocated meeting force with force.

Stephan made the comments during a publicly unannounced meeting here Oct. 22 at the Finney County Courthouse in Garden City.

"It spells anarchy, it spells destruction and they are in my estimation a danger to the entire system of government," Stephan said about the unnamed groups.

"If it must be force then we must be prepared to meet it so the judicial structure is not intimidated."

Stephan said the meeting was triggered by an incident which occurred in the Sharon Springs area October 14, in which Wallace county lawmen were attempting to administer a repossession action. The group was intimidated by the presence of about 40 people waiting for them. The sheriff and three associates left the area.

The meeting with the lawmen derived from Stephan's concern over the growth in recent years of such radical groups as the Posse Comitatus, he said, whose members' beliefs clash with those of law.

For instance, members of the Posse interpret portions of the U.S. Constitution to read that "legal tender" is silver and gold only and that paper money has little value.

In the Wallace County incident, Wallace County Sheriff Vernon Vincent, his deputy, undersheriff and an official from the Productive Credit Asociation of Colby arrived at a farm eight miles southwest of Sharon Springs to repossess farm machinery. Vincent walked part of the ¼ mile driveway and saw a sign which said, "Notice to all public servants. If you come here to help us you're welcome. If you've come to harass us all survivors will be prosecuted."

Vincent didn't back off until he saw 40 people "who were just there waiting" at the house for Vincent to walk up. He still doesn't know if they were armed or not.

He decided to call the attorney general.

Since then Vincent was told that several people were at the residence helping at its gasohol plant and other persons were loading corn onto trucks. Vincent indicated he was skeptical about that explanation.

Although there appears to be no evidence the incident involved an organized group of radicals, Vincent said if such a situation occurs again, he won't walk away.

"I'm going to go in, regardless," he said. "I'm going to call the attorney general and use the national guard, highway patrol or other law enforcement officials available."

"It worries me but I intend to do what I have to," Vincent said. "If it takes fighting we'll do it."

Many clashes with the law originate

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Ks.

Date: 11/5/82
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-21

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SERIALIZE [redacted] ED

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FBI-KANSAS [redacted]

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because some citizens believe taxes must be paid with gold or silver and since payment of that sort is unacceptable, taxes go unpaid, and law enforcement agencies are called into play.

Oftentimes, lawmen come across such beliefs after stopping drivers for having an out-dated tag, only to find they did not pay their taxes because of their dispute over legal tender.

At the October 22nd meeting the sheriffs — many from counties bordering or near the Colorado line — were advised to use caution and back off at first, according to O.B. Rutherford, Greeley County sheriff.

"We don't want to start a war," Rutherford said. "You don't want to get someone shot. You've got radicals and you don't want to get some of them trigger happy."

"If I'm met with farmers with guns I'd be stupid to go in there," said Jim Garrison, sheriff of Stanton County. "I'll go back and get a warrant on anyone I find there."

The sheriff's personality and attitude will determine how a potentially violent situation turns out, Garrison said.

"In their views the sheriff is the highest law enforcement official in the country," he said, because they vote for their own law enforcement official.

Stephan said he didn't know how many Kansans are involved in radical group activity in rural southwest and northeast Kansas areas nor the reason why there is such a growth.

"I just think it's important we protect the judicial process," Stephan said. "Because nf the racial hatred spewed by some of them the potential danger is serious. It's nothing people ought to sneer at. We must not allow any individual to put themselves above the law.

"There's so many people caught up in the movement and some of them are good folks," he said. "I don't know what's happened to them."

"The people I know here are not violent people. They're good people," Garrison said.

"A lot of them are in church every Sunday."

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-78)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:
☐ Teletype	☐ Immediate	☐ TOP SECRET
☐ Facsimile	☐ Priority	☐ SECRET
☒ AIRTEL	☐ Routine	☐ CONFIDENTIAL
		☐ UNCLAS E F T O
		☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/12/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-00)

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS
BUDED: 5/16/83

Re Bureau airtel to Buffalo, etal, 5/4/83, captioned as above.

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] concerning Sheriff's Posse Comitatus was initiated by Kansas City Division [redacted] The investigation continues. b7E

Also, FBIHQ should be advised that on dates set out below investigations were initiated KCD concerning members/associates of FALN who reside within this division. Investigation of these individuals was predicated upon reason to believe they are directly involved in or have knowledge of criminal enterprise(s) of FALN at Chicago, Illinois, and Kansas City, Missouri. Investigations of these persons are consolidated into the overall Chifal investigation (Bufile 100-487152).

[redacted] b6 b7C b7E

2 Bureau
1 Kansas City (1 100-00)
(1 100A-16712)
(1 100A-16713)
(1 100A-16713 Sub A)
(1 100A-16713 Sub B)
(1 100A-16713 Sub C)
(1 100A-16713 Sub D)

100A-16712-22

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

[redacted]

(9 [redacted]

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Group 'more or less' unnoticed

By PAM ZUBECK
Staff Writer

How wide-spread radical groups like the Posse Comitatus are in Western Kansas is not known, and one sheriff of a southwest county says he's having no problems now although a year ago that wasn't the case.

Mainly, sheriff's say, the group follows a theory that payments to the government must be made with silver and gold, rather than currency, which they say is supported by the U.S. Constitution. But other reports are that the group, or its parent organization, operates combat camps and advocates amassing arsenals of weapons.

"We have verbal heresay that they have survival training camps, the whole deal, to where if the world goes to hell, they can go ahead and survive," said Greeley County Sheriff O.B. Rutherford, Tribune.

And Jim Garrison, sheriff of Stanton County at Johnson, said, "I think what has happened is they're really paranoid, afraid the government's going to come out and take everything they own. They build underground houses and stock them with food and ammunition to protect their property."

While Garrison and Rutherford said they have had minor problems with members of the group refusing to pay traffic violations or get new registration for vehicles because they haven't paid taxes, the group goes more or less unnoticed.

Rutherford said occasionally he sees fliers on windshields of parked cars in Tribune with information about the philosophy. He said he's heard that the parent group operates training camps in Missouri and Colorado.

Garrison said he's heard that the groups may be affiliated with radical bunches who have been tied to conspiracies to assassinate federal judges and make bombs.

"My attitude is, the people I'm dealing with, if I had to pick a violent person in my county, these people would not be it. They go to church every Sunday. Their whole issue is silver and gold," he said.

"The original thing goes back to the American Agriculture Movement," Garrison said. "This thing dwindled down after they went to Washington, D.C. Then a group got together and they were survivalists. Then they had some meetings against Jews and blacks and went to selling survival food, guns and ammunition. Then they got into taxes and this attracted another bunch of people."

Although there are several who Garrison said go along with the pay-no-taxes philosophy, he guessed there are no more than a half-dozen who can be tied to violence.

"What they represent is violent," he said, noting that the members themselves he does not feel are violent people.

But Garrison said he feels that publicizing existence of such groups may only agitate the situation, which he said now is under control.

However, a year or so ago, Garrison said he had several problems with persons who fought paying traffic tickets because of the silver/gold philosophy. He said he heard about threats.

"When you get a guy in jail, you'd hear rumors that 50 armed people would be down to break him out of jail," he said, emphasizing that those were only rumors.

The problems were ironed out by the court, he said, which ordered traffic violators to pay the fines or go to jail. Garrison said in some situations, someone else paid a fine for the offender "so that they wouldn't have to give in."

Both Garrison and Rutherford attended the meeting with Attorney General Robert Stephan in Garden City October 22.

Said Rutherford, "He (Stephan) didn't tell us they were going to do anything. He just wanted to caution us if we run into resistance to use good sense and don't go off half-cocked, to evaluate the thing and if necessary call in reinforcements and use force. But it's not to that point yet. It's not to the panic stage yet."

Cheyenne County Sheriff Ray Lee, St. Francis, in northwest Kansas, said he has had no experience with these types of groups or individuals.

Finney County Sheriff Grover Craig said he knew of no such activity in the immediate area.

Several other sheriffs who reportedly attended the meeting and have concerns about the situation could not be reached by the Telegram. Officials of Wallace County, which has been the scene of at least one incident involving the group, could not be reached.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Ks.

Date: 11/6/82
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

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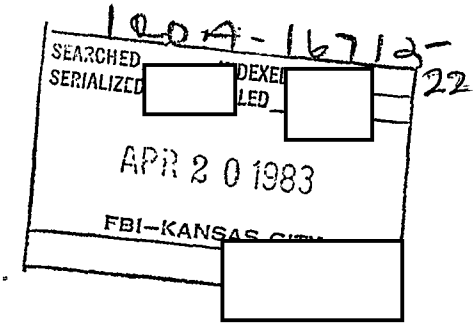
b7C



FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Posse Comitatus threatens judges

By ANNETTE GALLUZZI
Staff Writer

A district judge who presides in the southwest corner of Kansas is one of 10 judges an underground radical group has "ordered" arrested and threatened with death. Posse Comitatus, calling themselves "the citizens grand jury," made the threats in letters received Thursday and Friday by all 105 sheriffs in the state.

Keaton Duckworth, Elkhart, is a district judge in Morton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Stevens and Seward counties. The letter says he and the nine other judges "committed the crimes of malfeasance and misfeasance" against the citizens of Kansas.

Saturday, Judge Duckworth said he has read the letter but "I'm not concerned about it." He said he does not know why he was included as a posse target.

Jim Garrison, Stanton County sheriff at Johnson, says if the posse brings the judge in for jailing, he'll do it.

"If they bring him in, I'll put him in jail — for his own protection," Garrison said.

Posse Comitatus is a group that follows a theory that payments to the government must be made with silver and gold rather than currency. They say the U.S. Constitution supports their belief. And, Kansas sheriffs have said there are reports that the group operates combat camps and advocates amassing arsenals of weapons. It is believed that some of the arsenals may exist in Western Kansas.

The letters were mailed Wednesday and bore a Topeka postmark.

Garrison said he "really didn't get too excited" about the letter.

"I really don't have any problems until some citizen tries to arrest him," Garrison said. The sheriff said he believes the posse may simply have sent the letter as an attention-getting device. But, he said, the the only way it can be interpreted is as a threat.

In the letter's conclusion, it says, "If county jails are denide (sic) by the county sheriffs for incarcerations of said outlaws, or the act of deceit is used to free said outlaws by the sheriffs, then said outlaws will be buried in Potters field."

Potters field is a traditional term used for the section of a cemetery in which indigents are burried.

Garrison said that portion of the letter threatens sheriffs as well as judges.

"They're saying that if we refuse to arrest him, we are going to be the ones that caused him to be burried," Garrison said.

Grant County Sheriff Darrell Pflughoft, is aware of the letter and agrees that it may be an attention-getting device. However, he says it is a serious matter.

"I don't think a game should be made of our judicial system for personal reasons or any other," Pflughoft said.

Scott County Sheriff Wayne Neese said it is sad that such a group exists in Kansas and he says he hopes they will not take the law into their own hands.

"They're saying there (in the letter)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Ks.
Date: 11/20/83
Edition: main
Title: POSSE COMITATUS
Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-23

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APR 20 1983
FBI—KANSAS CITY

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FBI/DOJ

that if they want to shoot them (judges) they can," Neese said.

Kansas Attorney General Robert Stephan is taking the letter seriously. He says it violates criminal law and constitutes terroristic threats.

"It's something that should be taken very seriously. I'm doing just that," Stephan told The Hays Daily News.

Portions of the letter read as follows:

"That the action of the Citizens Grand Jury are lawful acts in accordance with the supreme law of the land. That all elected or appointed officials of government (state) or federal agency are subservant and subject to its action and determination. Any person attempting to interfere with the actions and determination of said citizens grand jury, will be subject to arrest and prosecution in accordance with the law of Posse Comitatus.

"All sheriffs of the Republic of Kansas are hereby directed to apprehend and confine said persons named by this indictment and to hold them prisoner for a term of not less than three years from date of apprehension.

"Pending apprehension and confinement by the sheriffs or any sheriff's posse of the state of Kansas, said persons named in this indictment are hereby declared outlaws and may be apprehended by any citizen or citizens' posse, by any means possible or that they deem necessary.

"Others found to be conspiring with said outlaws, are listed along with and indicted as conspirators and are to be apprehended and held as stated in this indictment, and such orders of arrest will declare such persons to be outlaws and they shall be subject to apprehension by any citizen of the United States by any means necessary."

Finney County Sheriff Grover Craig received the letter Friday. He said he reported it to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, who is looking into the incident.

The letter is signed by Wayne Roberts, the purported foreman of the citizens grand jury. But the sheriffs contacted by the Telegram believe the signature is an alias. Some said they have county residents named Wayne Roberts, but there is no indication that those people are involved in the posse, they say.

Craig is concerned about the posse's recent surge of activities.

"It concerns me that there is this radical faction in the state. It is a concern surfacing more all the time," Craig said.

Scott Sheriff Neese agreed.

"It's a threat letter, no doubt about it. It's a shame we have an organization like the Posse Comitatus on the rise," Neese said.

And, Kearny County Sheriff Jim Jarboe says he expects to be discussing the posse with other sheriffs. He is concerned and says he doesn't understand what the organization is all about.

"Apparently we have some decent people with some radical tendencies," Jarboe said.

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date of transcription 6/30/83

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D voluntarily furnished the following information to [redacted] who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he originally met [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he had no specific knowledge concerning [redacted] actual membership with such groups as the Posse Comitatus; however, advised that there is little doubt in his mind that they were in some way associated with groups of this type as they continually expounded rhetoric of such groups. He advised that their rhetoric primarily dealt with non-payment of all taxes, based on the fact they were illegal, and further that they as citizens had the right to disavow or refuse compliance with almost any statute in which they did not agree.

[redacted] advised that he is not aware of any large cache of weapons or ammunition stored by [redacted] however, advised that to his knowledge the following firearms and items are maintained [redacted] in possession of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Investigation on 6/1/83 at [redacted] File # Kansas City 100A-16712 -23A

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/7/83

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

In addition [redacted] advised that [redacted] has reloading equipment, basically for reloading shotgun shells; however, stated he is unaware of any shotguns owned by [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on one occasion [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 5-28-82) **(Copies to Offices Checked)**

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Bern
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Omaha	☐ Bogota
☐ Alexandria	☐ Jackson	☐ Philadelphia	☐ Bonn
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Canberra
☐ Atlanta	☒ Kansas City	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Richmond	☐ Mexico City
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Sacramento	☐ Montevideo
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ St. Louis	☐ Ottawa
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Panama City
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Francisco	☐ Tokyo
☐ Cleveland	☒ Minneapolis	☐ San Juan	
☐ Columbia	☐ Mobile	☐ Savannah	
☐ Dallas	☐ Newark	☐ Seattle	
☐ Denver	☐ New Haven	☒ Springfield	
☐ Detroit	☐ New Orleans	☐ Tampa	
☐ El Paso	☐ New York City	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Honolulu	☐ Norfolk	☐ Quantico	

☐ ASAC, New Rochelle (MRA)
☐ ASAC, Brooklyn-Queens (MRA)

TO: LEGAT,

6-1-83
Date

RE: Springfield Memorandum to Director, MP, and KC dated 5-20-83.
Subject: Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC)
Domestic Security/Terrorism
OO: MP

	Retention	For appropriate	
☐ For information	☐ optional	☐ action	☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____
dated _____.

Remarks:

[redacted] Domestic Security/Terrorism investigation authorized [redacted]

FBIHQ indices show no record of [redacted]

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100A-16712-24
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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Salina Journal", Salina, Kansas

Date:
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

Coin of the realm is funny money, says Sharon Springs man in anti-tax lawsuit

WICHITA, Kan. (UPI) — A Sharon Springs man has filed a lawsuit claiming he can't buy license plates because it is unconstitutional to pay the state anything other than gold or silver coins.

Since precious-metal coins are no longer available, Glenn M. Lewis has filed a $550,000 suit in U.S. District Court alleging that five Wallace County officials have violated his constitutional rights by demanding he buy license plates.

The suit, filed Tuesday, contends that Kansans cannot pay any kind of taxes — including license plates — because of Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution. It reads, "No state shall... make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts..."

Lewis contends that since there are no longer silver or gold coins in circulation, it is unconstitutional to pay debts to the state. Lewis alleges that Wallace County officials violated his constitutional rights by demanding he buy license plates with other kinds of money.

Wallace County Attorney Jerry Fairbanks, who was named in the suit, said Lewis' action is part of "10 to 12 people, mostly farmers connected with the AAM, who refuse to pay their property taxes."

Fairbanks said he, of course, does not agree with Lewis' reasoning. "I don't think the law gives them any right to do that," he said Tuesday.

Kansas Attorney General Bob Stephan called the suit "a lot of nothing" that was "pretty hard to take seriously."

Stephan said similar suits have been filed in other states.

"I know of no law that would sustain their position at all," he said Tuesday. "I don't know whether they're really serious about it or not. I've heard of similar suits in other states that have gotten nowhere."

Lewis' suit asks $10,000 apiece in general damages and $100,000 apiece in punitive damages from Fairbanks, Wallace County Sheriff Vernon E. Vincent, Undersheriff Vernon L. Popp, Magistrate Judge Logan Dobbs and District Judge Steven P. Flood.

Wallace County Sheriff's Office dispatcher Frances Vincent said Lewis was among a group of people refusing to pay property taxes or any other kind of state tax. She scoffed at the suit.

"They can use the money for everything else," she said, "but they won't use it for taxes or fines."

Lewis' suit stems from two tickets he received March 19 for failure to have license plates or license plate decals. He was fined $50 Tuesday in Wallace Country District Country and told he had 10 days to appeal.

Fairbanks said traffic tickets against two other state tax revolters are pending.

Neither Lewis nor AAM spokesman Leonard Cox could be reached for comment.

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Posse Comitatus targeted by law officials

Sources say U.S. has assigned 'terrorist' label

By Robert Unger
National Correspondent
© 1983, The Kansas City Times

The federal government has named the Posse Comitatus a "domestic terrorist group" and is about to launch a major nationwide crackdown against it.

The right-wing organization of tax protesters and paramilitary survivalists was brought to national attention again last week in Arkansas by the death of fugitive Gordon Kahl.

Well-placed federal law enforcement sources who refused to be identified acknowledged Monday that the group has, in effect, been singled out by the FBI and federal prosecutors.

The "terrorist" designation itself is an indication of how seriously authorities now view the Posse Comitatus. At the end of 1982 only 16 individuals and 10 groups had been so named.

Mr. Kahl's death Friday night in a shoot-out apparently cleared the way for the larger, broader action by the federal prosecutors and the FBI.

"You take these things in stages," one government source said. "Now we can get to some of the things we haven't had time for before."

The legal framework for the crackdown was laid quietly during four months that Mr. Kahl remained a fugitive after he, his son and an associate shot and killed two federal marshals attempting to arrest him in North Dakota.

Federal authorities sought and received from the Justice Department the "domestic terrorist group" designation, clearing the way for wide-ranging investigations of the group's activities. Post-Watergate reforms demand that or similar designations before domestic security operations can be launched.

Publicly, federal officers had maintained that Mr. Kahl was sought only as a fugitive, holding private their plans for broader operations against the Posse. Until Monday none would acknowledge any official investigation of the larger group. When they did it was only under stipulations that their names not be used.

At least two considerations had prompted officials to keep their offensive quiet. First, they wanted major trials of Mr. Kahl's son, Yorie, and others completed, which came late last month. Then they wanted a positive identification of the body found in an Arkansas bunker, which came late Monday.

Now action against the larger group is imminent, the sources said.

For example, Douglas M. Hart of West Fargo, N.D., already has been charged with contempt in federal court. Mr. Hart, following the Posse philosophy that there is no legal government higher than the county level, recently tried to force a county sheriff to arrest a federal judge. The contempt charge is a minor step, federal officials say, but is an indication that they intend to move against the Posse's rank and file.

The Posse's elite "terrorist" label attaches serious motives to that rank and file. All groups or individuals receiving the designation have to fit at least one of four criterion established by law:

- Avowed intention to overthrow the government.
- Substantial interference with the actions of a foreign government.
- Depriving persons of their civil rights under the Constitution.
- Impairing the functions of the government of the United States.

Each person or group on the list has to be recommended by a preliminary FBI investigation and approved for domestic intelligence investigation by the Justice Department.

The stringent requirements came after the Watergate years when there was widespread belief in Congress that the FBI had abused its powers in domestic security investigations. Inclusion, therefore, marks the beginning of a major federal effort.

At the time of the February shooting, authorities had downplayed Gor-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Kansas City Times", Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 6/7/83
Edition: morning

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712 -25

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1983
FBI—KANSAS CITY

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don Kahl's affiliation with the Posse Comitatus. The shooting was, they said, the work of a few men and not reason to criticize the entire organization. But as Posse groups all over the country voiced strong support for Mr. Kahl, federal officials slowly were changing their minds.

Mr. Kahl's effective disappearance appeared less and less to be the work of one man. Then, during Yorie Kahl's murder trial, a potentially important piece of evidence turned up in Fargo. The bullet-scarred .45-caliber pistol alleged by the defense to have shielded young Kahl from a first shot by marshals was found in a trash can, just where an anonymous caller had said it would be.

Federal officers saw that as evidence of a network capable of a concerted, coordinated attempt to influence the trial. And there were other indications of a network.

It was known that Mr. Kahl earlier had hidden from authorities in Arkansas, living two years near the small town of Mena in west-central Arkansas. Authorities quickly targeted that area, then added two others in the state, including the Smithville area where Mr. Kahl was killed Friday night.

Now a string of eight to 10 Posse Comitatus encampments in northern Arkansas is under close federal scrutiny. So are areas in central Wisconsin where Posse membership may number as high as 2,000 in 13 counties.

Mr. Kahl and the crackdown he inspired may also bring heat on other right-wing hate groups, specifically the Ku Klux Klan. Investigators seeking Mr. Kahl and others seeking fugitive bomber J.B. Stoner, a longtime associate of the Klan, repeatedly came across the same names of suspected associates, sources said. Agents were told at one point that Mr. Stoner and Mr. Kahl were fishing together in Mexico.

Last Thursday when Mr. Stoner suddenly turned himself in to FBI agents in Alabama, he was asked if he knew where Mr. Kahl was hiding. He refused to answer, citing his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination. The following day Mr. Kahl was located.

Investigators, however, may have known Mr. Kahl's general whereabouts as early as last Monday but chose to move slowly against the man who had pledged never to be taken alive. When Lawrence County (Ark.) Sheriff Gene Matthews and others moved on the bunkerlike home Friday night, they were surprised to find him in the building.

Sheriff Matthews was killed when shooting suddenly erupted.

Until late Monday afternoon there remained some doubt that the body found in the burned-out house actually was Mr. Kahl's. Final identification was made through dental work and wounds Mr. Kahl had suffered during World War II.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A dissent about article on Posse

Since you have taken the opportunity to use my name in your paper on Dec. 28, 1981, in the article entitled "Officials wary of Posse," by Lynn Byczynski, Harris News Service, with innuendoes of subversive activities, I claim the right to respond with the truth.

First, the Kansas American Agriculture Movement has no affiliation with any so-called Posse Comitatus whatsoever. You would be well to note that Mr. Glenn Lewis, Steve Hartnett and myself are all members and allied with the Kansas Farm Bureau. It is just as ludicrous to state that "some officials suspect the tax and law enforcement rebels are more closely allied with the Kansas Farm Bureau" as opposed to your statement of closely allied with Kansas American Agriculture Movement.

Second, you took the liberty of stating that I was the plaintiff in a gold and silver tax case in federal court in Wichita. I am a plaintiff in a Deprivation of Rights suit in federal court in Wichita, and it is currently headed for the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

The truth is, on April 16, 1981, Associate District Judge Tom Scott issued a restraining order in Wallace county in district court to the sheriff of Wallace county from issuing any more citations to Mr. Lewis and myself for an expired license plate pending outcome of trial proceeding to be held on June 19 on an original citation for an expired granting of said restraining order, and was overruled by Associate District Judge Tom Scott.

Truly, to this point, the due process of law clause in the Constitution was still in force. The 25 witnesses in court to this event are ready to testify to the truth of this matter, and on request their names are available to anyone who will search the truth.

At this point is where the conspiracy to subvert my Constitional rights began, thus prompting the Deprivation of Rights suit in federal court.

After Sheriff Vincent issued another ticket to both Lewis and myself we asked what happened to the "lawful restraining order" and Sheriff Vincent advised that the restraining order had been lifted by County Attorney Fairbanks and Judge Steven Flood. One only has to read a little in the Kansas statute books that state law does not allow Judge Flood to overrule Judge Scott. An appeal would have been necessary with all parties being notified. Thus, our 5th and 14th amendment rights were violated.

The article quoted Jerry Fairbanks as stating, "things were getting out of hand in Wallace county." The judge ordered a search of everyone in the courtroom for a tax hearing — again, you are perpetrating a vicious falsehood.

This was at a trial of not having a current decal on a license plate, wherein about 100 people were in attendance. Judge Jack Burr ruled that Article 1 Section 10 of the Constitution nor Kansas statute 16-111 could not be mentioned during the trial, on a motion by Special Prosecutor Perry Warren of Goodland.

After the search, 3 weapons had been found and surrendered. One gun from a person from Colorado. One hidden knife that was confiscated from a prospective juror, who just happened to be the son of the Wallace county deputy sheriff, and the handgun of the sheriff who objected to the judge when ordered to give up his gun. All of these facts are [illegible] and for your edification that day.

One would think the attorney general would protect the citizens of the state of Kansas from such abuses of possible tyranny, but no, he shows up in federal court not to protect the innocent, but protecting buddies that probably belong to the same club or are closely allied with the Kansas Bar Association.

Leonard E. Cox,
Weskan

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"Hays Americana", Hays, Kansas

Date:
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-25

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
APR 20 1983
FBI-KANSAS [redacted]

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FBI/DOJ

Memorandum

To : SAC, KANSAS CITY (~~XXXX~~ 100A-16712) Date 6/7/83

From : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject : SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS
DOMESTICE SECURITY

On 6/7/83 Sheriff Louis Keeling, McDonald County SO, Pineville, Mo. advised he just learned from a source that [redacted] b6 b7C a member of the Posse Comitatus, is currently wanted [redacted] b7D

[redacted] is supposed to be wanted on [redacted] Sheriff Keeling had no descriptive data or other information.

The only [redacted] listed in the [redacted] telephone directory is [redacted] and has telephone number [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Supv. [redacted] telephonically contacted the Colorado Springs, Colo. prosecutor and determined [redacted] was free on bond and not a fugitive presently.

(1)

[redacted]

(2)

Subject has been arrested by [redacted]

100A-16712-26

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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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KBI Investigating Citizens' 'Indictment' of Judges

By Robert Fisher
Staff Writer

A three-page "citizens' grand jury indictment" that demands the jailing of 10 Kansas judges for three years is being investigated by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

A letter mailed to sheriffs across the state accuses the judges of "malfeasance" and "conspiracy to obstruct justice," and threatens to bury the judges in a potter's field — a burial ground for paupers or unknown people — if the sheriffs don't imprison the judges.

"I don't think we can take that lightly," said Neil Woerman, a spokesman for the attorney general's office.

He said the KBI "is looking into the origin of the letter," investigating whether it constitutes a threat on the lives of the judges.

The "indictments" are the latest example of increased activity by a group called the Posse Comitatus, a collection of self-appointed guardians of the Constitution that includes a fringe element that has not ruled out violence, officials said. Literally, posse comitatus means "power of a county." The dictionary defines the term as a sheriff's posse.

"They say their objective is to protect God's law, and I say it's to destroy the essence of freedom in this country."

— Bob Stephan

"They say their objective is to protect God's law, and I say it's to destroy the essence of freedom in this country," said Attorney General Bob Stephan.

IN OCTOBER, Stephan met with western Kansas lawmen after a problem in Wallace County when Sheriff Vernon Vincent attempted to repossess some farm equipment. The sheriff said about 40 people were gathered at the farm awaiting him, and although there was no violence, he and two of his deputies left without taking the equipment.

Stephan said, "The purpose of the meeting was to see if I had cooperation from sheriffs in a particular region, and if I were to call, they would mobilize and show a strength of force, if necessary, toward anyone who through violence would try to disrupt the legal and judicial process. They were 100 percent with me."

"It's a plan to make sure judicial judgments and orders are carried out without interference and without any violence," Stephan said.

"What I've seen around the state is a growing trend by a small group of people that believe they have some exclusive right to decide what the law is under the guise of deciding what God's law is and what the Constitution says, in contravention of the judges and what the law actually says," Stephan said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

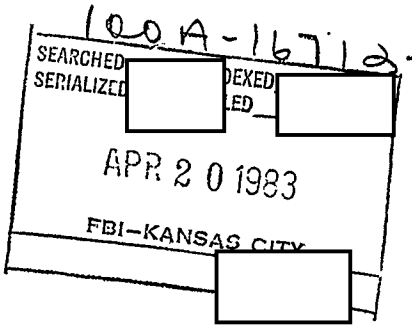
Page 1, "The Wichita Eagle Beacon", Wichita, Ks.

Date: 12/7/82
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:



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The main areas of concentration appear to be western and northeast Kansas, Stephan said.

Among the tenets of the Posse Comitatus philosophy is the refusal to pay taxes in anything other than gold or silver. Supporters argue that's the only form of currency the U.S. Constitution permits. They also have disdain for the Trilateral Commission, saying it's an effort by big business to take over the world.

The Trilateral Commission is a private, international group created in 1973 by David Rockefeller, then chairman of Chase Manhattan National Bank in New York City.

The 10 judges named in the indictment "apparently all have had some sort of case involving failure to pay taxes because of a belief they can only be paid in gold and silver," Woerman said.

BECAUSE OF their strict following of the U.S. Constitution requirement of paying debts in gold or silver, Posse Comitatus believers often end up in court, charged with failing to pay their taxes because they don't want to pay by check or other common forms of money.

So far, none of the 10 judges named in the indictment have been attacked and none are receiving protection, Woerman said.

U.S. District Judge Richard Rogers, the only federal judge on the list, said, "I've handled quite a few tax cases so that's probably the reason" his name was included.

Bob Stephan ... Says sheriffs support him.

"My tax cases have been where they claimed under the Constitution they shouldn't pay income taxes," he said. "I do not feel any particular threat because of it."

"The KBI is looking into it and the U.S. Marshal is looking at it," Rogers said.

Also on the list was District Magistrate Judge Larry Coursen of Lyndon who said the "indictment" hadn't affected him.

He presided over a case in which the person wanted to pay court fines in a traffic case with gold or silver.

IN ADDITION to Rogers and Coursen, the judges named were: Steven Flood of Hays; Tracy Klinginsmith of Holton; William Stevenson of Hiawatha; Keith Willoughby of Colby; John Brookens of Westmoreland (who retired Sept. 30); Michael Malone of Lawrence; Don Smith of Dodge City, and Keaton Duckworth of Elkhart.

The "indictment" letter was signed by "Wayne Roberts," identified as the grand jury foreman. It was dated Nov. 13.

Woerman said officials don't know where to locate Roberts, and the letters had a Topeka postmark which means they could have been mailed from anywhere in northeast Kansas.

Stephan said, "There are some people that are members that in my opinion ... were really very good Kansas people that somehow or another have been trained into believing this is the right way to proceed."

The "indictment," which includes many misspellings, says the 10 judges "have conspired in use of armed force or the threat of said force, to unlawfully apprehend soveriegn citizens of the State of Kansas."

It also accuses the judges of "unlawful trials, unlawful siezure of personal property."

EACH OF the judges, the "indictment" says, had their "criminal acts witnessed by citizens appearing by sworn affidavit before the Citizens Grand Jury."

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1, "The Kansas City Star", Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 6/10/83

Edition: evening

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:

Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

Lawmen watching Posse

Group may be expanding in Kansas

By Joseph B. Verrengia
staff writer

The Posse Comitatus, a generally rural right-wing group of tax protesters, is gaining supporters in Johnson County and other Kansas metropolitan areas, Attorney General Bob Stephan believes.

Mr. Stephan said information gathered by him and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation indicate the influence of the paramilitary group, which first took root in Kansas in farming areas near the Colorado border, was first reported in Kansas is expanding east. But law enforcement officials in urban areas said they have only heard rumors about Posse activity.

One state legislator from southwestern Kansas has challenged the attorney general's report on the group's activities, saying the posse "is a figment of Bob Stephan's imagination." Rep. E. Dean Shelor, a Minneola Democrat and outspoken critic of an unsuccessful bill that was intended to limit paramilitary activity, added that he is getting tired of Mr. Stephan's "paranoia" on the subject.

In Wichita, meanwhile, a Sedgwick County undersheriff said the Posse has scheduled a national rally near Wichita in mid-August to honor a member who was shot to death last week in Arkansas.

Mr. Stephan, who was sentenced to death by a Posse tribunal in April for promising to crack down on the group, said in an interview last week that "a half-dozen letters and phone calls every week" to his office from sympathizers of the group indicate the growing acceptance of the Posse gospel in metropolitan areas.

"I have received statements from people in Overland Park and other areas about gold and silver being the only means of exchange. Most of the people who buy that line are either the Posse or their fellow travelers," Mr. Stephan said.

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Dennis Moore, Johnson County district attorney, said, "I've heard that one group might be (connected to the Posse) and that we might have some elements in the area. But it really is vague."

Shawnee County Sheriff Ed Ritchie of Topeka said he knows of "maybe one or two" Posse members who live in his area. But, unlike sheriffs in some western counties who were met by armed Posse members when they attempted to prevent foreclosures on farms, he has had no confrontations with the group.

"We have a very low level (of Posse support)," he said. "We're not as excited about it as the state is."

Law enforcement officials say they have no accurate estimate of how many Kansans are members of the Posse, although they think it may be 200, with perhaps 2,000 unofficial supporters.

Posse Comitatus gained national attention in the last four months after tax protester Gordon Kahl was involved in a North Dakota shoot-out in February that left two federal marshals dead. Mr. Kahl, 63, who had been a fugitive since the North Dakota clash, was killed Friday in Arkansas in another confrontation with law enforcement officers. A sheriff also was killed.

In Missouri, associate attorney general Duncan Kincheloe said the Posse Comitatus is one of the older ultra-right-wing groups in the state, along with the Klu Klux Klan, the Christian Patriots Defense League and others.

He said the Kahl shooting and other recent events involving the Posse have not made much of a difference in the Posse's activities in Missouri: "We haven't heard recently of an upsurge."

In the last year confrontations have increased between Posse supporters and sheriff's deputies in Kansas and other states. Officials said the ranks of the Posse and other ultra-right survivalist groups have been swelled by desperate farmers facing financial ruin.

The Posse used to be considered a fringe group that would fizzle when the farm economy improved. Now the Posse reportedly has been singled out for investigation by the FBI and listed by the federal government as a "domestic terrorist group."

Mr. Stephan and other officials said they prepare for farm foreclosures with the attitude that they have the potential to trigger a battle.

The latest Kansas incident occured last Wednesday when 70 sheriff's deputies, Kansas Highway Patrolmen and agents from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation went to the farm of Don Melz near Big Bow, 17 miles from the Colorado border, to repossess tractors and other equipment valued at $350,000.

Deputy Vernon Butt of the Stanton County Sheriff's Office said the lawmen were met by the Melz family and 12 other persons who warned them to take nothing. However, the equipment was removed and there was no violence.

"We asked them if they belonged to the Posse Comitatus," Deputy Butt said. "One of them said 'Every man, woman and child belongs to the Posse Comitatus. They just don't know it yet.' "

Mr. Stephan said he first heard of the Posse Comitatus, Latin for "power of the county," more than a year ago from officials in western counties where some Posse devotees face civil penalties and criminal prosecution for tax evasion, defaulting on loans and driving unregistered motor vehicles because of their belief in abolition of paper money and a return to gold and silver money. He originally thought they were merely tax protesters.

He changed his mind, he said, after Posse members sentenced him to death for taking an offensive against their group, including undercover investigations.

Posse members usually are middle-aged and undistinguishable from their law-abiding neighbors, Mr. Stephan said. "But most of them are losers. They think everything is a big plot run by a Jewish conspiracy and the Feds."

But the legislator from Minneola, Mr. Shelor, objects to Mr. Stephan's blanket description of suspected Posse sympathizers.

"The whole problem," he said, "is that somebody is going after a bunch of . . . broke farmers and trying to make an example out of them."

Mr. Stephan said if lack of jobs for many blue- and white-collar workers continues in coming years, the resulting frustration will make cities "a very fertile field for the Posse Comitatus to plow."

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Stephan takes offensive against 'Posse Comitatus'

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Attorney General Robert T. Stephan has gone on the offensive in what he regards as a serious battle to prevent a group of people he classifies as "legal anarchists" from expanding the toehold it now has in Kansas.

Stephan said in an interview Wednesday he plans to speak out more to alert the public and local law enforcement officials of the threat he believes the group poses to government and an established order, both in Kansas and the United States.

The attorney general warned local law officers in western Kansas at a meeting in Garden City last summer, and recently began talking about the groups in speeches he makes.

He said he has personally talked with people who either are members of a group calling itself the "Posse Comitatus" or are sympathetic to its philosophy on five occasions in the past year.

The attorney general said he talked with them in Dodge City, Syracuse and Johnson, and twice they have come to his office in Topeka.

He also had an agent infiltrate a paramilitary training session one such group staged near Weskan last March.

He describes them as fanatics who believe the only laws they must obey are those they perceive God wants them to obey, that the form of government in Kansas and the U.S. is unworthy of obedience and that violence and military action are legitimate means of overthrowing the tyranny they believe all government represents.

They are linked, Stephan believes, with those who have attracted publicity in recent years by demanding they be permitted to pay taxes and debts in gold and silver. They have filed several court cases attempting to prove their point, but have lost.

He said it is impossible to know how many people are involved, but that the number "certainly isn't in the thousands." However, he believes there are small groups of them in virtually every rural area of Kansas, although he said there is no evidence of such activity in southeast Kansas so far.

He labeled them "hate groups" whose central theme is intolerance toward minority groups, mostly Jews and blacks.

"They advocate the killing of public officials and Jews, and they threaten the minorities," the attorney general said. "They say that under certain circumstances, public officials who 'violate' the law and the Constitution should be killed."

Stephan said there is no evidence of involvement of the Ku Klux Klan, or any indication of increased Klan activity in Kansas.

A group calling itself the "Citizens Grand Jury" returned an "indictment" last November accusing 10 judges in Kansas of various violations. It declared them to be "outlaws" and sentenced them to serve three years in prison.

Those judges included U.S. District Court Judge Richard D. Rogers of Topeka and nine state district court judges and magistrates — Steven P. Flood, Hays; Tracy Klinginsmith, Holton; William Stevenson, Hiawatha; Keith Willoughby, Hill City; Larry L. Coursen, Overbrook; John Brookens, Westmoreland; Michael J. Malone,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Ks.

Date: 1/20/83
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-27

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted] SERIALIZED [redacted]

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Lawrence; Donald Smith, Dodge City, and Keaton Duckworth, Elkhart.

Stephan said he decided several months ago it was time to confront those engaging in the activity, or at least make it clear he won't tolerate intimidation of judges or any infringement on the legal processes of the state.

He said he has told those who came to talk to him he meant business when he said recently he planned to meet force with force if need be, although he hopes it doesn't come to that.

"We want people of their ilk to know we're not going to back off, or be tolerant of their position," he said Wednesday. "Several judges have said they think it's important to make the public aware, and I agree."

There have been no overt acts of violence so far, Stephan said, but cited as evidence of the group's existence and seriousness of purpose these events and documents:

—An "Ecology Seminar" staged last March on a farm about 10 miles northeast of Weskan, in Wallace County just five miles from the Colorado border, which was really a paramilitary training session. Fifty-five men and women and one child attended, according to a report prepared by Stephan's agent who was there incognito.

—The playing of tapes on a Dodge City radio station — the only station in the U.S. to play them on the air, to Stephan's knowledge — last summer and resumed just recently. The tapes, which Stephan said are prepared in California, enunciate the goals and philosophy of the Posse Comitatus.

—Stephan's personal confrontation with people he believes to be group members or sympathizers in Johnson and Syracuse during campaign trips last summer and fall. One man, brandishing a Bible, accused Stephan of being evil. "I told him I was a Christian and I didn't think God wanted him talking like that and making threats," Stephan said.

—Existence of a "constitution" of the Posse Comitatus, which establishes the county as the only legitimate unit of government and vests all authority in members of the Posse Comitatus.

"Hopefully, nothing will happen," Stephan said. "But when you have people say, in the name of God, that we should be doing these things, then you've got to take notice."

He said he soon will announce a seminar to be conducted by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for members of the Kansas Highway Patrol and local law officers to give them "some of the signals that they should watch for" in detecting such activity.

"These people want to replace the legal system in this country with their own form of law and order," Stephan said. "There just isn't any way you can tolerate that.

"They've asked me if I meant we'd meet force with force. I told them that's exactly what I meant.

"We are not going to sit by and let the legal institutions of this country be intimidated or destroyed.

"I've known about this kind of activity for a couple of years, but now I think we need to expose it for what it is — trash."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Schools close early

Phone threats worry Johnson

By ANNETTE GALLUZZI
Staff Writer

JOHNSON — Law Enforcement officials are investigating a series of prank calls that have led the fire and sheriff's departments on wild goose chases and forced schools to be closed a half hour early Tuesday because of a bomb threat.

A Stanton County sheriff's department spokesperson, who did not wish to be identified, said the calls have been coming in for about a week and appear to be from pranksters. The callers eroneously report fires in progress, highway accidents and bomb plantings.

According to the spokesperson, the prankster has never directly called law or fire officials. Instead, the reports are called to various private citizens, who are told to notify law enforcement or fire officials.

Tuesday, all five schools in Johnson were closed at 3 p.m. — a half hour early — after the superintendent received a call that a school would blow up. The caller did not specify a school so all were closed, the spokesperson said. No bomb was found.

The spokesperson said Monday's call about the bomb was the first one aimed at a public building.

Last Friday, the sheriff's and fire departments responded to a call that two semi-tractor trucks had collided and were burning north of town. Officials could find no evidence of a wreck.

In another instance, a woman was called and told her house was on fire and that she should call the fire department.

"The calls have sent us in all four directions. There's no set pattern," the spokesperson said.

There have been other calls but the spokesperson would only say that "several" had been received.

Sheriff Jim Garrison was in Salina Tuesday during the bomb threat. He is attending a meeting of law officials called by the attorney general to discuss the Posse Comitatus. The sheriff is to return to Johnson Wednesday evening.

Garrison, in a telephone interview, said the bomb threat was the most serious call yet. He said parents in Johnson are "jittery."

"A lot of people are shook up who have children in school. When you start messing with people's children, you're really stepping on their toes," Garrison said.

He said that is the first bomb threat encountered by Johnson schools.

Garrison said the caller in the bomb threat identified himself as being associated with a group, although the sheriff would not release the name of the group. Garrison said he believes that information itself might be a prank.

Meanwhile, as the sheriff's department spokesperson puts it, "We'll just have to see what the day brings."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City,Ks.
Date: 2/9/83
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-28

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED

APR 20 1983

FBI-KANSAS CITY [redacted]

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b7C

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-78)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:
☐ Teletype	☐ Immediate	☐ TOP SECRET
☐ Facsimile	☐ Priority	☐ SECRET
☒ AIRTEL	☐ Routine	☐ CONFIDENTIAL
		☐ UNCLAS E F T O
		☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/10/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100A-16712) (WRA-GRA) (C)

SHERIFFS' POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
Posse Comitatus;
DOMESTIC SECURITY - POSSIBLE
TERRORIST ACTIVITY
OO: KC

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of LHM reflecting captioned organization and, in general, its activities within the state of Kansas.

As reflected in enclosed LHM, no additional investigation being conducted by Kansas City Division, UACB.

100A-16712-29

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Kansas City
[redacted]
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6/13/83

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Paramilitary instruction under fire

Missouri, Kansas bills would combat civil disturbances

By John Petterson
Topeka Correspondent

TOPEKA — Kansas and Missouri are among the latest additions to a growing list of states where legislation either has been passed or is being considered to curtail paramilitary training that could lead to civil disorder.

But at least one opponent says that such measures could rob the paramilitary groups of certain constitutional rights.

The Anti-Defamation League in New York and its regional officers are the guiding forces behind a model bill aimed at curbing the groups in various states.

Ruti Teitel, an attorney in the league's national civil rights division, said Monday that the model bill has been enacted in six states since 1981 — California, Connecticut, North Carolina, Florida, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. The bill now is before the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska legislatures.

Basically the measure is designed to give law enforcement officials a way to combat citizen groups that may be learning military tactics, including the intricacies of building bombs. The bills in Kansas and Missouri would make it a felony to teach or train people in the use of explosives and firearms when the intent is to create civil disorder.

Rep. Robert Frey, a Republican from Liberal, is the lone sponsor of the Anti-Defamation League's bill in Kansas. He said he was concerned about the possibility of Kansans using violent means to make themselves heard.

"I don't think we need guns to control the situation. We need public awareness," Mr. Frey said, and to "provide access into the system for people who feel like they are oppressed or left out of the system.

"In the event it does get to the point where armed violence is taking place, I honestly believe we need laws to address that."

In Missouri a similar measure introduced by Sen. A. Clifford Jones, a St. Louis Republican, already has been approved in committee and is ready to be sent to the House floor for debate. Mr. Jones said his plan is to move the measure through the General Assembly without fanfare.

"I just want to get it through quietly," he said. "These people are a little on the dangerous side."

Mr. Frey is from western Kansas, an area that Attorney General Robert T. Stephan has pinpointed as the Kansas home of a group called the Posse Comitatus, which means law of the county.

Mr. Stephan said Monday that the Kansas Bureau of Investigation is maintaining a file on the group's activities, and that he supported Mr. Frey's legislation.

"It's going to be difficult to prove that this military training is to be used in regard to civil disturbances, but you just have to make every effort to put public focus on that activity," the attorney general said.

He noted that last spring there was "one military training weekend" near Weskan attended by about 50 people, and "we certainly need to be armed with some kind of law that shows disapproval of this type of activity by our state Legislature."

But Leonard Cox, on whose land the training was held, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Frey's bill represents an invasion of his constitutional rights.

"I wonder if the press would stand up and holler "criminal government" if, by chance, a bill were introduced to restrict or limit the First Amendment," he said.

He added that everything about the training on his land has been blown out of proportion.

"I don't know anything about a posse," Mr. Cox said, adding that he is not a member of the Posse Comitatus. "That's the most absurd thing you've ever seen in your life."

He said that the attorney general had an undercover agent at the session who reported that nothing threatening occurred.

"There were 50 cows up there in the training pasture, and they seemed to enjoy the training session about as much as anyone else," Mr. Cox said. "I learned nothing I didn't learn 30 years ago in the Seabees."

Mr. Cox said there is nothing to reports that those who attended are racists or bigots.

"We're not dumb. We're not stupid. We're not Nazis. We're not Jew-haters," he said. "Because they heard one man expound some possible theories, they castigate anybody who was there."

A hearing on Mr. Frey's bill has been scheduled for next Monday before the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Frey is chairman of that committee. He said a representative from the Omaha, Neb., office of the Anti-Defamation League is scheduled to appear in support of the bill.

In Missouri, Sgt. Doug Loring, a member of the Missouri Highway Patrol who testified before the Senate Criminal Jurisprudence Committee on the measure, agreed with the intent of the bill.

"We need to have guidelines to curtail the problem before it gets out of hand," he said.

The bills in Kansas and Missouri are not aimed solely at the Posse Comitatus but also at other groups, including the Ku Klux Klan and the Christian Patriotic Defense League in Missouri.

Ms. Teitel from the Anti-Defamation League said such legislation not only is designed to give law enforcement officials an effective way of dealing with paramilitary groups bent on civil disorder but also at sending a message that might discourage such activity in the future.

"There does seem to be some reason for concern in Kansas," she said. "It's not like there isn't some possibility of that type of terrorism."

Bill Hoch, Gov. John Carlin's chief of staff, said that the governor has taken no public position on the bill but noted that "probably the goal (of the bill) is correct."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Kansas City Times", Kansas City, Mo.

Date: 2/15/83
Edition: morning

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:

Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

100A-16712-29
INDEXED
FILED
APR 20 1983
FBI-KANSAS
FBI/DOJ
b6
b7C

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TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES ROUTINE

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UNCLAS

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, FPIHQ HAS RECEIVED NO CONFIRMED INFORMATION INDICATING SUPJECT GROUP IS AT THIS TIME A "NATIONAL" ORGANIZATION; THAT IS, THERE APPEARS TO BE NO CENTRAL STAFF OR HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURE. FOR THIS REASON, INDIVIDUAL "CHAPTERS" OF THE SPC ARE TO PE INVESTIGATED PREDICATED UPON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAPTER WHICH MEET THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL GUIDELINES ON DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS. FURTHER, THE DIVISION INITIATING AN INVESTIGATION OF AN SPC CHAPTER IN THEIR TERRITORY WILL RETAIN OFFICE OF ORIGIN STATUS. TO CLARIFY AND DISTINGUISH INDIVIDUAL INVESTIGATIONS [redacted] EACH OFFICE OF ORIGIN SHOULD INCLUDE IN THEIR TITLE, THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

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100A-16712-30

SEARCHED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]
JUN 29 198[illegible]
FBI—[illegible]

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(Info.)

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Weskan couple sought for possession of explosives

By ROGER VERDON

WESKAN (HNS) — An arrest warrant has been issued for a Weskan man who authorities say was observed along with his wife delivering explosives to a Colorado Springs restaurant last May.

Wesley White, 43, is being sought on charges of possession of explosives and conspiracy to possess explosives, according to Colorado Springs chief deputy district attorney Gary Shupp.

White and his wife Viola were initially arrested in May 1982 along with a half dozen Coloradans, an action which stemmed from an investigation during which undercover agents purchased $5,000 worth of dynamite and bombs.

The Whites were released pending a grand jury investigation. Those arrested last year were described at the time as members of a tax protest movement and extreme right wing paramilitary group by Bob Shaughnessy, Denver division chief in charge of administration, which handles intelligence and bomb squad divisions.

Shupp said it was unknown whether White was a member of any organized group. He said "one of the reasons" the charges against White are now forthcoming is the result of information obtained from a plea bargaining arrangement with one of the six Coloradans arrested last year. Shupp, who would not discuss the other reasons for seeking White, said the arrest warrant was issued within the last week to 10 days. No charges are pending against Mrs. White, Shupp said.

At the time of the arrests, authorities were seeking more information about reported conversations between undercover agents and the group concerning the assassination of two federal judges. Shupp has since said, "I'm not sure there was even a conspiracy to murder. I am not convinced that that was the aim."

He retiterated that belief Tuesday evening. "We certainly heard those rumors, but we never did find anything."

Mrs. Vernon Vincent, the wife of the Wallace County Sheriff and a dispatcher for the department, said the sheriff had received a teletype about White whom she described as a "tax protester." Mrs. Vincent said White is actually a resident of Arapaho, about 15 miles west of Weskan inside the Colorado border, but had property in Weskan and traded there.

White and his wife were observed delivering "a small amount" of explosives to a restaurant in Colorado Springs, where two men were accused of selling bombs to a police informer, Shupp said. The informer purchased 10 bombs from two of the suspects for $1,000, according to a wire report at the time.

Shupp said it would be correct to assume that White has not cooperated with Colorado Springs authorities during the course of their investigation, since last May.

One piece of information still unknown is what the group wanted with dynamite. "If anyone knows, they're not telling us," Shupp said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Kansas

Date:
Edition: 2/16/83

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712

Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-30

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

APR 20 1983

FBI-KANSAS CITY

b6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Informant says session included 'killer teams'

By ROGER VERDON
Harris News Service

The training of "killer teams" to mount "quick lethal attacks" against an enemy was a part of a three-day paramilitary training session in Weskan in March, according to an informant who attended the training sessions and reviewed them in a report to Attorney General Robert Stephan.

The 10-page, hand-printed report, which has been obtained by The Hutchinson News, outlines instructions taught to 55 men and women and one child in what was termed an "Ecological Seminar — to clean up this land of ours," in literature distributed to those attending.

The informant said those attending were briefed by the Rev. Jim Wickstrom of Tigeton, Wis.

Wickstrom identifies himself as the National Director of Counterinsurgency for Posses of America in a tape-recorded message heard when calling his Wisconsin home. He could not be reached for comment.

The instructors identified themselves as retired military officers who served in Vietnam with the Special Forces, including one who also said he worked as a mercenary in Africa and Central America, according to the report.

The informant reported that those who organized the meeting "expressed their concern to keep everything as legal as possible so that when the time comes you'll be home where you belong and not in jail for being caught at or with something illegal."

Stephan is concerned, however, according to a spokesman, that such training linked with what Stephan believes is a growing philosophy in Kansas of hate against Jews and minorities and a burgeoning movement that protests the payment of taxes with paper money could develop a volatile atmosphere in the state.

One person who attended the three-day meeting said Stephan's release of the report to the press was nothing more than "chasing witches," and that Stephan's purpose was to grab headlines because he is "running for governor."

Killer teams, the manufacture of anti-personnel bombs, the use of poisons, knife fighting, hand-to-hand combat and other guerrilla warfare tactics — including "silent killing" — were covered during the meeting, according to the informant's report.

One of the instructors, identified as "Ret. Colonel Gale ... of California," referred to the training session as a preparation for "the coming disaster," according to the report, "so that we might be better prepared for whatever happens in the future."

The training session took place on the Weskan farm of Merle White, according to Wallace County Sheriff Vernon Vincent.

White's son, Wesley, Arapahoe, Colo., 15 miles west of Weskan, is being sought by Colorado officials on suspicion of possession of explosives and conspiracy to possess explosives, according to Gary Shupp, chief deputy district attorney in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Although those attending the training session were required to sign a form

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1, "The Garden City Telegram", Garden City, Ks.
Date: 2/18/83
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character: 100A-16712
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

100A-16712-31

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]

APR 20 1983

FBI—KANSAS CITY [redacted]

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FBI/DOJ

stating no affiliation with a federal, state, county, city, or foreign agency, Vincent said he had been invited to the meeting but didn't attend.

"I never tried to question them about it," said the 69-year-old sheriff. "I don't want to throw gas on the fire."

Vincent said some "people are just fed up on some of the ways things are done. They have their own interpretations of the laws. I tell them I'm no lawyer and I don't want to be one.

"They told me I could come (to the meeting) if I wanted," said Vincent, who was under the impression the meeting involved "some kind of religious group."

"They've got their way of thinking that they have to defend themselves in case of an emergency," he said. "It don't look good to me. It worries the heck out of me."

Vincent said he did not know if any of those attending the meeting were members of the Posse Comitatus, a group named by Stephan as one whose anti-government philosophy is becoming more prevalent throughout the Midwest.

"They don't go around telling you what they belong to," Vincent said of the person who approached him about attending the meeting. "There may be a lot of them (in the Posse). All I know is that we've got the ones objecting to the laws we're supposed to be enforcing.

"I'm not really afraid of our local people," said Vincent, but he is afraid of people brought in from outside his county. "A lot of them are real sincere in this thing," he said of county residents. "They believe we're just headed for destruction. We sure can't change it in Wallace County and there's no reason to be fighting among ourselves."

Neil Woerman, a spokesman for Stephan, said the attorney general released the informant's report on the March training session because of his concern over the increasd in tax protests and growing "threats of violence" that have been broadcast over such radio stations as KTTL in Dodge City.

"The broadcasts are of the philosophy of Posse Comitatus and at times have mentioned Posse Comitatus," Woerman said.

Woerman mentioned one broadcast "calling for the identification of Jews and minorities and calling for their execution."

One of the taped speeches broadcast by KTTL was by someone identified as "Reverend Gale," who may be the same person identified in the informant's report on the March Wesk meeting as Retired Colonel Gale, wh was one of the instructors in the paramilitary session.

Woerman said his office has not determined whether the two people are one in the same, but he said the link of hate, protests, and violence "all ties together as being something to be concerned about."

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Prepared for Posse

Farm to be sold at auction

By Joseph B. Verrengia
staff writer

Sheriff James Garrison of Stanton County, Kan., said he asked the state Highway Patrol and authorities in neighboring counties to help his deputies oversee an auction today on the courthouse steps in Johnson City.

He said he wanted to be ready if the scheduled auction of land and equipment belonging to farmer Donald Molz was challenged by friends of Mr. Molz and supporters of the Posse Comitatus, a heavily armed, ultra-right wing group that has embraced the farmers' plight in contending with banks and high interest rates.

"I don't anticipate any problems," Sheriff Garrison said. "It all depends on how they want to act."

He said he would begin the auction with 14 officers but would seek additional help, if necessary. Officers normally are not assigned to farm foreclosures and auctions in the county. The county is in the southwestern part of the state, on the Kansas-Colorado bor- of the arms purchases. "You can tell from state firearms records."

Mr. Molz could not be reached for comment. In previous interviews he and his wife, Pat, have declined to say whether they are members of the Posse Comitatus, but they have defended the group's tenets.

A month ago 70 law enforcement officers and a helicopter were used to reposess farm machinery and 480 acres of land at the Molz farm. Mr. Molz had failed to repay a $350,000 loan to the Production Credit Association of Garden City, Kan.

Law enforcement officials said they are becoming more concerned about the apparent growth of the Posse Comitatus in Kansas and other states.

der.

Law enforcement officials said tight security was needed because Mr. Molz and five other families in the county reportedly have purchased a substantial number of guns and ammunition. "It's real heavy," Sheriff Garrison said.

Kansas Attorney General Robert T. Stephan said the primarily rural Posse is gaining in urban areas of Kansas, and Sedgwick County sheriff's investigators believe the Posse is planning a national rally next month at Cheney State Park near Wichita.

It is estimated that there are about 3,000 Posse members nationwide, including 200 in Kansas. Posse Comitatus is Latin for "power of the county." The group challenges all forms of state and federal authority, particularly the power to levy taxes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 15A, "The Kansas City Star", Kansas City,Mo.

Date: 7/6/83
Edition: evening

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712

Submitting Office: Kansas City

Indexing:

100A-16712 - 31

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 6 1983
FBI—KANSAS CITY

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b7C

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1. "Garden City Telegram",Garden City,Ks.

Date: 2/19/83
Edition: main

Title: POSSE COMITATUS

Character:
or
Classification: 100A-16712
Submitting Office: KC

Indexing:

Posse:

Branded a 'cause for alarm'

By ROGER VERDON
Harris News Service

The Posse Comitatus, whose philosophy if not its membership is growing in Kansas, is cause for alarm, according to a spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, an organization supporting a bill proposed in the Kansas Legislature and aimed at the Posse.

Alan S. Katchen, Plains States regional director for the Omaha-based league, which monitors extremist activity in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, said the activities of the Wisconsin-based Posse are on the increase.

Katchen is scheduled to speak before a committee of the Kansas Legislature Monday during hearings on a bill designed to outlaw paramilitary training. The bill was introduced by Rep. Robert Frey, R-Liberal, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Katchen agreed to give a preview of his testimony to The News.

Katchen said the Posse may have "several hundred members" in Kansas. "There is no question in my mind. I have no doubt about that."

"The office monitors Kansas ... and we have noted the rise of extremist activities in the state," Katchen said.

He said the monitoring is done by collecting information from media sources, from law enforcement agencies and from persons who contact the league.

He described the Posse as "an extremist, ultra-right-wing group," members of which "see the world in conspiratorial terms."

Katchen said the group's literature contained anti-Semitic material and "espoused a philosophy of hate."

Katchen — while not denying any group its right to freedom of speech or freedom of assembly, regardless of the ideas espoused — echoes the concern of Kansas Attorney General Robert Stephan about any group undergoing paramilitary training.

Such training, said Katchen, "poses a potential threat of anti-Semitism and racism." He said he fears such groups as the Posse Comitatus have "a willingness to regard violent confrontation not just possible but inevitable."

He said he will tell the legislative committee about philosophical "linkages" he feels exist between a variety of right-wing groups.

"We know that some of these racist organizations have had ties with right-wing terrorists in Europe. We're saying this is a concern. There is a potential. We're not trying to outlaw any groups. Free people can say and do what they wish. But when groups get together to participate in paramilitary training to create civil disorder, then that kind of behavior should be proscribed," or banned by law.

Stephan has said he is concerned over evidence of at least one paramilitary training session that was conducted in Weskan in March.

Neil Woerman, a Stephan spokesman, said the attorney general is concerned over the growth of a "pervasive philosophy" which includes "a call for violence" and a hatred of government officials, and "the Posse Comitatus is the most prevalent name this philosophy goes by."

Frey, whose committee will begin hearings Monday, said he introduced his bill based on information from the attorney general and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

"I'm more concerned with paramilitary training and the apparent rise in activity of that sort as it relates to the Posse Comitatus in Kansas."

Asked what evidence he had concerning the extent of the group's activity, Frey said "the only evidence is the indirect evidence — that being the statements by the attorney general and the KBI that there has been activity."

Frey said he had received numerous inquiries from people concerned about his bill.

"I think law-abiding people who are concerned about the right to bear arms do not want a law to restrict that and this bill in no way restricts the right to bear arms."

He said "I'm not opposed to anti-tax groups or any other group." His bill, he said, is directed at restricting "activity of a nature that trains people to actually create or enhance the creation of a civil disorder."

100A-16712-32
SEARCHED
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FILED
APR 20 1983
FBI—KANSAS CITY
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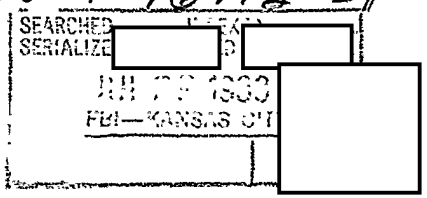
100A-16712-34



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POLICE STATE: USA

(Compliments of the LEAA)

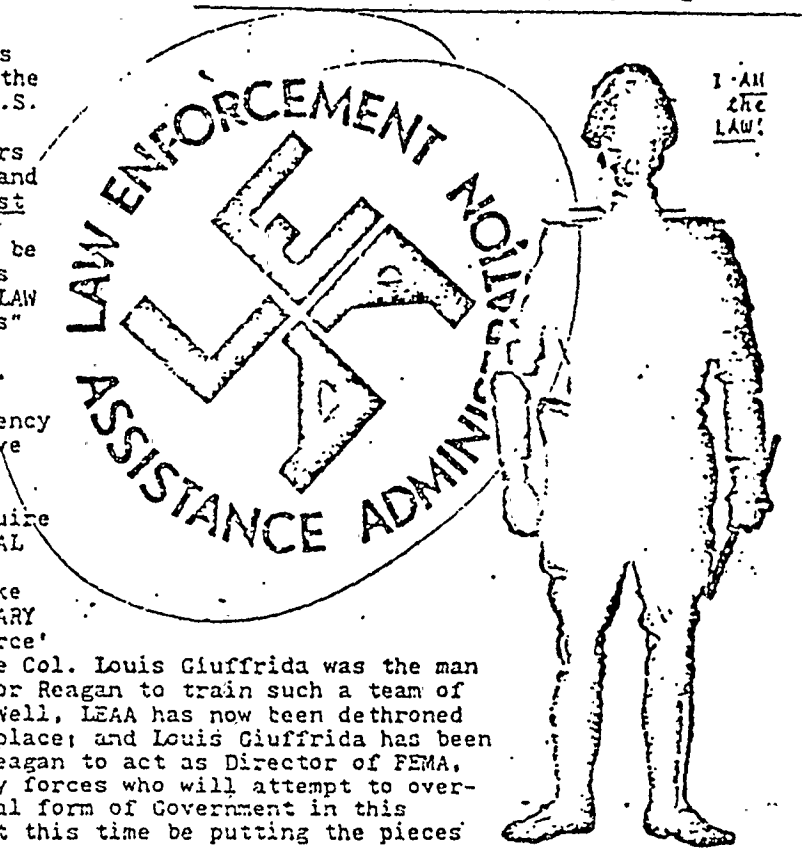
& FEMA

SHOCK TROOPS

of the SANHEDRIN *High Priest*

"We The People" will fight to regain our lost FREEDOM and LIBERTY from the likes of Reagan, Giuffrida, and the rest of the traitors of our own(Anglo/Saxon), and the COMMUNIST JEWS who presently hold the majority of 'appointed' positions in the State Dept. and other departments in Washington D.C..

Also, a great effort has taken place throughout the National Guard in the U.S. to send LAWYERS to FORT HOOD, TEXAS in past years for 'special training' and they will be used against "We The People" just as they are now. They will be used as 'special' judges during time of MARTIAL LAW and will conduct "trials" on the spot to who ever challenge the NEW ORDER.



When the National Emergency is declared and Executive Order 11490 is put into effect, such a 'Federal Dictatorship' would require the imposition of MARTIAL LAW. Specialized 'SWAT TEAMS" would have to take control until the MILITARY would move in and 'enforce' MARTIAL RULE. This same Col. Louis Giuffrida was the man selected by then Governor Reagan to train such a team of 'experts' under LEAA. Well, LEAA has now been dethroned and FEMA has taken its place; and Louis Giuffrida has been selected by President Reagan to act as Director of FEMA, and command the military forces who will attempt to overthrow this Constitutional form of Government in this Republic. You should at this time be putting the pieces together.

According to the training manual used by the Specialized Training Institute operated by the man who now directs FEMA,'martial law' "comes into existance when Civil(local) Government can no longer maintain law and order", or when there is no local elected government(such as in the State of Wisconsin). This 'martial rule' will exist so long as it is necessary to restore conditions where civil government can again function. Ha, ha...believe that one and I'll tell you another... Under FEMA it also goes on to say that MARTIAL LAW cannot be invoked by an ELECTED OFFICIAL, which is totally contrary to the RIGHTS of THE SHERIFF of his respected County, or by a civilian officer of any stature. The Sheriff is the CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE COUNTY, and BY LAW can if need be, declare an EMERGENCY and subject all males from the age of 15 to whatever age needed to 'maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of his respected county. He does this by injecting THE LAW OF POSSE COMITATUS pursuant to the Constitution of The United States and HIS OATH OF OFFICE as Sheriff of his county. He is never to acquiesce his AUTHORITY to anyone.

See other side

Again, Executive Order #12148 provides for the establishment of A FEDERAL DICTATORSHIP whenever the President (or whomever may be acting in his stead) may declare a National Emergency and order that Executive Order #12148 has become effective. In such case, Federal Departments and Agencies operating under direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) could:

1. Take over all communications facilities.
2. Seize all sources of power (electric, nuclear, gas, etc.)
3. Control all food resources.
4. Seize all forms of transportation.
5. Seize railroads, inland waterways, and storage facilities.
6. Control all highways and seaports.
7. Commandeer all civilians and put them to work under federal supervision.
8. Control all activities relating to education.
9. Register every man, woman, and child in the United States.
10. Shift any segment of the population from one locality to another.
11. Control all devices capable of emitting electro-magnetic radiation.
12. Take over farms, ranches, and all timberlands.
13. Freeze all wages and prices.
14. Demand emergency welfare services (food, clothing, lodging) in PRIVATE homes for those said to be in need.
15. Regulate the amount of your own money you may withdraw from your bank or savings and loan institution, or freeze your account.
16. Close all banks, stock exchanges, etc., and freeze stock and bond prices.
17. Institute extraordinary measures with respect to any facility, system, or service said to be essential to national survival.

If you study the above items that will be used against you, it is very plain (in fact, as plain as the nose on Kissinger's face) that many of these items have ALREADY been given a practice run against an unknowing public.

It must also be mentioned that there exists at Livonia, Michigan, an obscure military operation called the 300th Military Police, Prisoner of War Command (Garden Plot and Cable Splicer III). Members of this command are located throughout the United States. These federal soldiers are the 'true' Gestapo of the planned imprisonment of MILLIONS of Americans, and will attribute also to MILLIONS of deaths. These 'walking robots' wear a patch on the left shoulder of their coatsleeve that shows a 'golden key pointed down'. These soldiers have been totally brainwashed and there is no return for them. They will command the 'prisoner of war camps' that have been built and are continuing to be built throughout the United States, including Alaska. They MUST go!! The majority of these individuals are from the Green Beret units that were supposed to 'break up' after the Viet Nam war. This did not happen and they were shifted to the 300th Military Police Command, Prisoner of War Section, or to "Delta Teams" to be used against "We The People". Some of the major facilities for the detention of 'hardcore' patriots are located at Allenwood, Pennsylvania; Millpoint, West Virginia; Greenville, South Carolina; Montgomery, Alabama; El Reno, Oklahoma; Tule Lake, California; Florence, Arizona; Elmendorf, Alaska; Wickenburg, Arizona; Avon, Florida; and Nevada, Missouri. In Wisconsin, the DNR (Department of Natural Resources is presently constructing a massive concentration facility at Bong Air Base near Kenosha. The Jews who control the State Department have allowed for the millions of heathen aliens to invade our shores merely to create more internal crime and suffering when all hell breaks out. Remeter, it was Walt Rostow,(Jew) Henry Kissinger's(jew) predecessor, speaking at the War College in Virginia stated:"The revolution as we have it planned in America will never succeed if only half of the counties in America arm and prepare themselves against our internal revolution". Does this sound like 'doomsday'??? Of course not!!! The Satanic jews who control all of Christian America by their criminal money system(Feceral Reserve Corp.) have prepared a 'snare' for Yahveh's (God) TRUE CHOSEN, the Anglo/Saxon's who are THE LOST SHEEP OF OLD, but; will end up in their own snare as Yahveh-Jesus the Messiah related thru His Prophets. Prepare now!!!!Store guns, ammo, food, and other supplies while it is available.

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WE PRAY THAT THIS BOOK HAS ENLIGHTENED YOU AS TO THE TOTAL SELL-OUT BY OUR POLITICIANS AND MILITARY AGAINST "WE THE PEOPLE", OUR FREEDOMS AND LIBERTY.

X AIRTEL

7/26/83

TO: SAC, MILWAUKEE

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100A-43113)(RUC)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM

Re Detroit telcall to Milwaukee, 7/26/83.

Enclosed for Kansas City and Milwaukee are the following documents:

1. copy of document entitled, "Police State: USA...", distributed by the Wisconsin Posse By Law of Posse Comitatus.

2. letter to FBI Detroit from [redacted] b7E
[redacted]
which enclosed the Posse Comitatus document.

Detroit has established [redacted] to insure that any information concerning possible threats or action by the SPC would be promptly disseminated [redacted]

The above enclosures are being furnished to Kansas City and Milwaukee for information.

2 - Milwaukee (Enc. - 2)(RM)
(2) - Kansas City (Enc. -2)(RM)
1 - Detroit
[redacted] b6 b7C
(5)

100A-1712-35

[redacted]

1983

FBI-[redacted]

[redacted]